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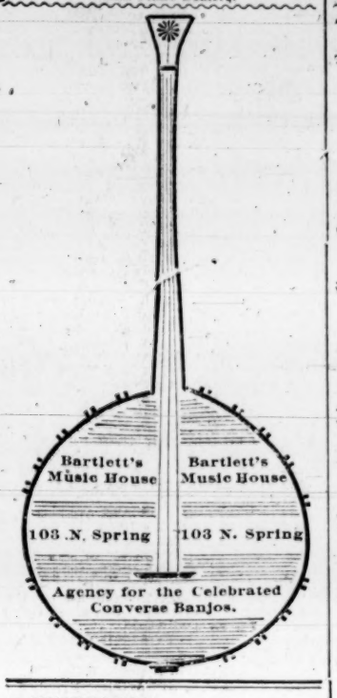
The Los Angeles Times

ARRANGEMENTS NOW PERFECTED TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF CHOLERA.

THE CAMP OF EVANS AND SONTAG HAS AT LAST BEEN FOUND NEAR CAMP BADGER.

TWELFTH YEAR. | TWELVD PAGES. | SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1893. | 4:00 O'CLOCK A.M. | PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS; BY THE WEEK, 25 CENTS

STANDARD PIANOS—
And Piano Dealers.



AMUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—
McLain & Lehman.....Managers.

TWO NIGHTS—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 19 and 20.
A Cyclone of Laughter from start to finish.
Reappearance of the Monarch of Irish Comedians.
ROBERT GAYLOR,
(Popularly known as Bobby Gaylor) in his Great Comedy Success.
SPORT McALLISTER,
One of the 400.
25 — COMEDIANS—25—COMEDIENNES — 25
All the latest Fads. Hear the new Songs, "The Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," "The Cat Came Back," After the Ball," "Johnny Dugar."
SHOUTS LAUGHS YELLS. ROARS.
Box office open for the sale of seats Friday, at 10 a.m.

PARK THEATER—
Cor. Fifth and Olive sts.
FRED A. COOPER.....Manager.

One Week, Commencing JUNE 12, Every Night, Including Sunday Night, and Matinee Saturday, 2 p.m.
A Great Modern Comedy,
AN ACTOR'S ROMANCE.
The old favorites in the cast, and assisted by the
—— EXCELSIOR QUARTETTE! ——
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c; box seats, 50c.
Monday, June 19th, Georgie Woodthorpe and company, in
"AMONG THE PINES."

ATHLETIC PARK—
Take Electric Cars.

BBB A SSS EEE BBB A L L
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—LOS ANGELES CHAMPIONS—
VS. OAKLAND!
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, June 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Game called Sundays at 2:30 p.m.
Other days 3 p.m.
Admission 50c; ladies 25c, Sundays and holidays excepted. Fridays ladies free.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, just south of Washington st. and east of Main st., $2500.
Lot on Lomitas st., one block north of Temple st., $200.
Four lots in Long Beach, 2 at $150 each, and 2 at $125 each.
Twenty acres at Orange, unimproved, $2000.
All on easy terms. Apply to
GREGORY PERKINS, JR.,
Secretary Board of Trade, 307 W. First st. 18

JORDAN AND D. J. SHULTIS OF THIS CITY are in receipt of late advices from the Patent Office, notifying them that their application for a patent covering the manufacture of asphaltum pipe, and machinery for same, has been allowed. This patent was obtained through the agency of Capt. A. B. Smith, formerly of San Diego. 18

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY HAS REMOVED from New York and resumed practice in Summers Block, 114 S. Spring st., rooms 5 and 6; consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m.; diseases of women and children treated. Tel. 1227.

MRS. DR. WELLS OFFICES IN HER BRICK block, 127 E. Third st., bet. Main and Los Angeles; diseases of women, nervous, rectal, sterility, and genito-urinary diseases; also electro therapeutics; hours, 10 to 4, 7 to 8.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY—
W. B. Johnson's stages carry the U. S. mail and make regular trips from San Jacinto to Strawberry Valley. Tickets on sale at all Santa Fe offices.

B. F. COLLINS,
FLORIST,
Flowers packed for shipping. Cut flower designs. Flower seeds. 306½ S. SPRING. Tel. 936.

PIANOS FOR RENT—
Finest line of renting pianos in the city.
FRED'K W. BLANCHARD,
103 N. Spring st., Bartlett's Music House.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING THREE EXPERIENCED tuners and repairers employed; charges reasonable; special rates to clubs. FRED'K W. BLANCHARD, 103 N. Spring st.

SAUERKRAUT—
Wholesale and Retail.
W. STEPHENS, Mott Market,
Telephone 734.

LITTLEBOY'S DRUG STORE FINEST LINE OF perfumery, manicure and toilet articles in the city. Agents for Cameron's toilet preparations. 311 S. SPRING ST.

LADIES—FOR BARGAINS IN FINE MILLINERY go to THURSTON'S NEW MILLINERY STORE, 264 S. Main, opp. Third.

F. W. KRINGLE, PIANO TUNER, WITH Fisher, Boyd & Marygold, 121-123 N. Spring.

FOR BRASS WORK GO TO JONES'S, SEVENTH and Spring sts.

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND—PATENTS ON INVENTIONS secured in all countries; copyrights, trademarks and labels. Office, room 9, Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 347.

HOTELS—
Resorts and Cafes.

THE HOLLENBECK—
The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!
Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.
A. C. BILICKE & CO., Proprietors.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—
The Finest Restaurant in So. Cal.
Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of the City.
OYSTERS 50c DOZEN.
J. E. AULL, Proprietor.

VISIT LAKE TAHOE—
—And Stop at—
—BELLEVUE—
One of the most charming summer resorts on the Coast; apointments, location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Round trip from Los Angeles to Bellevue and return, including a week's accommodation, via Truckee, $35.50; via Truckee, Carson and Reno, $48; rates $12 to $15 per week. Tickets at S. P. Co.'s office.
R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS, THE FAMOUS mountain resort of Southern California. Hotel first-class, lighted by incandescent lights, heated by hot water from the springs; overlooks Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino. Bus meets all day trains at Arrowhead Station; leaves San Bernardino P.O. at 3:15 p.m. sharp. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

MR. S. REINHART, LATE PROPRIETOR OF the Arcade Depot Hotel of this city, takes pleasure in informing his many friends and patrons that he has rented the Arcadia Hotel, Santa Monica, and will open the same on July 1, thoroughly renovated and newly equipped.

RUSS HOUSE—
Cor. First and Los Angeles sts.
Lodging, 25c to $1 per night; $1.50 to $3 per week. Street cars from Santa Fe and Southern Pacific depots pass the door.
Z. REED, Proprietor.

ROOMS NEAR ENTRANCE TO WORLD'S FAIR, in private residence or board, can be secured at reasonable rates by addressing or calling on LEWIS & VAIL, room 63, 123 La Salle st., Chicago. 18

HOTEL LINCOLN—
Cor. Second and Hill sts.
First-class family hotel; appointments perfect; central location; electric cars pass to all points in city. THOS. PASCOE, proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN—
And Money Lenders.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)
Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, merchandise, etc.; also on pianos, iron and steel safes and professional libraries, without removal; and on furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hotels, without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private offices for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST.
DE VAN & RUTLEDGE, 8 Court st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
$1,500,000.
LOWEST RATES.
Agent for the
GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY OF S. F.
R. G. LUNT,
227 W. Second st.

IF YOU SHOULD NEED MONEY ON ORDERS, warrants, notes, stocks, bonds, mortgages or any good security, at a less rate of interest than you may now be paying, a visit to our office will repay you; short loans our specialty; large or small amounts. JOHNSON & KEENEY CO., Brokers, 211 W. First.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES; 6 PER cent. net on first-class property for amounts of $10,000 and over; on loans under $10,000 no commission will be charged; no expense for examination of city property and no delay. MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY, 426 S. Main st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, pianos, live stock, carriages, bicycles, all kinds personal and collateral security. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring st.

WANTED—TO BUY FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES that have short time to run, or will loan for 1 year $100,000. HANNA & WEBB, 204 S. Spring st.

IF YOU WANT MONEY WITHOUT DELAY, no commission, at prevailing rates, see SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 148 S. Main st.

TO LOAN — FROM $500 TO $5000 ON FIRST-class city property, at ruling rate of interest. AGENT, 215 New High st. 17

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. LOW rates. MORTIMER & HARRIS, attorneys-at-law, 78 Temple Block.

$1200 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY; LOW rates; no commission. Address H. W. S., TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena.

TO LOAN—$3000 TO $15,000 ON FIRST-CLASS security. S. P. MULFORD, attorney, cor. Spring and Temple.

$1200 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY; LOW rates; no commission. Address H.W.S., TIMES OFFICE.

EXCURSIONS—
With Dates of Departure.

JUDSON'S WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSIONS, PERsonally conducted, in through cars, leave Los Angeles 2 p.m. every Wednesday via Denver & Rio Grande Ry., arriving in Chicago Monday following; our special teachers' vacation excursion leaves Los Angeles July 5, and arrives in Chicago July 10; no change of cars; greatly reduced rates. JUDSON & CO., 212 S. Spring st.

ONE DAY SAVED BY TAKING THE SANTA Fe's personally conducted family excursions through to St. Louis, Chicago and Boston every Wednesday. Family tourist sleepers to Kansas City and Chicago daily. For particulars apply to agents Southern California Ry., or TICKET OFFICE, 129 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

PHILLIPS' EAST-BOUND EXCURSIONS, PERsonally conducted, via Denver & Rio Grande and Rock Island Route, from Los Angeles every Tuesday and Friday, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and passing entire scenery on Rio Grande by daylight. Office, 138 S. SPRING.

SPECIAL TEACHERS' EXCURSION WILL leave Los Angeles June 30 and July 4, for Chicago, under personal management of PHILLIPS & CO., via the Denver and Rio Grande and Rock Island railways; beautiful scenery; quick time. Office, 138 S. Spring.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE EXCURSION; EXperienced conductors through from Los Angeles to Boston; only 6 days to New York or Boston; tourist cars. F. E. SHEARER, manager; office, 229 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

STOCKS, BONDS—
And Dealers.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS, PAYING 6 TO 6½ PER cent. net; bank stocks netting 6 to 8 per cent.; loans made on real estate, quick and cheap; call for particulars and prices. THE PIRTLE REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO., 229 W. Second st.

R. W. POINDEXTER, BROKER, 305 W. SECond, offers good dividend-paying stocks and bonds in lots to suit; also several good real estate loans. If you wish to lend or borrow or invest in good securities of any kind, please call.

FOR SALE — 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF the Santa Ana Gas and Electric Co. Inquire of C. M. HOLMES, president; W. S. BARTLETT, secretary. 21

SPECIALISTS—
Diseases Treated.

CANCERS AND TUMORS REMOVED WITHOUT the use of the knife; call at office and see patients under treatment. DR. GARRISON, 124 S. Main st.

MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALTY MIDwifery; ladies cared for during confinement, at 727 Bellevue ave. Tel. 1119.

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LONG BEACH, CAL.
This Popular Little House Now Open to the Public. From May 1.
Refined Appointments. Table to Please the Epicurean.
RATES $2.50 PER DAY. By J. J. Martin.

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON WE SHALL MAKE SPECIAL PRICES ON
STEINWAY, SOHMER, EMERSON, GABLER & LINDEMAN PIANOS,
And Estey and Packard Organs.
We also call attention of the musical public to the fact that we carry the largest stock of American, Foreign and Mexican Sheet Music, Violins, Fairbanks's and Dobson's Banjos, C. F. Martin, Henry L. Mason, German, Spanish and American Guitars, Mandolins, Bandurrias, Zither and high-grade Strings. Music teachers and prospective purchasers will find it to their advantage to write for our prices and terms before buying elsewhere.
PASADENA MUSIC CO., 85 Colorado st., Pasadena

AT WORK.

Bank Commissioner Begins Investigation.

It Will Take Several Days to Learn the Dyer Bank's Status.

Meantime the Commissioner Will Make no Statement.

Meeting of Depositors Accomplishes but Little—The Failure is Taken Coolly—The Conservative Predict a Receiver.

By Telegraph to The Times.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., June 16.—(Special.) There were no new developments today in the matter of the closing of the Riverside Banking Company's doors. Bank Commissioner A. Gerberding spent the day in examining into the condition of the bank, and says it will take two or three days to complete the work, and until that is done nothing can be made public.

The bank directors had a meeting during the afternoon, but what was done cannot be learned. At a meeting of the depositors, nothing whatever was done, save to receive a little advice from W. J. McIntyre, attorney for the closed bank.

No deposits have yet been withdrawn from other banks because of the closing of this one, and the citizens take the matter very coolly. Commissioner Gerberding says the community takes the failure with remarkable calmness. Quite a few entertain the fear that the failure may prove a disastrous one, while others say that everything will be paid in full. The more conservative predict that the institution will go into the hands of a receiver, and will finally be closed, but in view of the fact that no authentic information can be obtained, everything afloat is little more than conjecture.

Heavily Indebted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 16.—Judgments and executions to the amount of $350,000 were filed against the Duquesne Tube Works Company today, covering, it is said, nearly the entire debt of the company. The failure was caused by financial depression. The leading creditors are W. A. Dunshee, $200,000, and the Tyrone Iron Company, $128,000. The concern is among the completest pipe plants in the country, and is valued at $350,000.

Stationers Insolvent.

BOSTON, June 16.—Finkley, Dresser & Co., stationers, have assigned. The liabilities are $150,000; assets about the same.

Oil Works Go Under.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—The Genesee Oil Works, limited, made an assignment. The liabilities are $300,000. The failure was due to inability to get notes extended. Several Pennsylvania banks have preferred claims.

BLOUNT'S SUCCESSOR.

The New Minister to Hawaii Not Yet Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The names of Thomas Crittenden, Consul General at the City of Mexico, and Judge Sneed, both of Kentucky, are said to be under consideration in connection with the appointment of a successor to Blount as United States Minister to Hawaii. Gossip has it that one of them will be chosen. Secretary Gresham was asked if it were true the post had been offered Consul General Crittenden, and that he had refused it. He replied that Gen. Crittenden had not refused the appointment, but would say no more.

Later he was asked if it were true Blount had resigned and that the post of Minister had been offered Judge Sneed. To this inquiry he responded: "I have nothing to give out on the subject."

Hastings Talks.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, has arrived in Washington, having left Honolulu June 1. In an interview Hastings said: "So far as the annexation sentiment is concerned I can only say that it is growing daily. There never has been any intention on the part of Blount, either as commissioner or minister to restore the royalists to power. We believe when Blount submits his report it will be found to coincide with the views of those who have the welfare of the islands at heart. The provisional government has the confidence of the people."

Whether or not Mr. Blount has resigned his new position as minister instead of commissioner to Hawaii cannot be definitely determined here. The State Department still carries Blount's name on the register as minister, and refuses to admit that he has resigned. In view of these facts the published statements that the place has been offered to Consul General Crittenden in New Mexico and Judge Sneed of Kentucky, become a little perplexing, inasmuch as it is positively said that Blount's place is not regarded as vacant, and consequently has not been tendered to anyone.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

They Adopt an Important Report Favoring Prohibition.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The Supreme Lodge of Good Templars completed its session here today. Boston was decided on as the next place of meeting. The Committee on Prohibition made an important report, which was adopted. It favors prohibition of traffic, sale and manufacture of all alcoholic liquors, urges members of the order to stand together as much as possible, but leaves all free to choose their political parties. Tonight the new supreme officers were installed with much ceremony.

The Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement which shows the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be $9,403,989. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar, $8,897,594; on beet sugar, $531,363; on sorghum sugar, $19,817; on maple sugar, $60,119; total, $9,509,293.

GOLD, SILVER AND MERCHANDISE.

Exports of Bullion Show an Excess Over the Imports.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The total values of exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ending May 31, 1893, were $848,373,845, a decrease of $174,610,700 over the preceding period. Values of imports during the same period were $936,901,287, an increase of $108,053,168. During the twelve months ending May 31, exports of gold amounted to $123,095,453, and imports, $20,658,725; excess of exports, $102,426,728. During the corresponding twelve months of last year, exports of gold amounted to $48,888,224, and imports to $49,488,334; excess of exports, $600,110.

During the twelve months ended May 31, exports of silver amounted to $40,136,578, and imports to $23,764,542; excess of exports, $16,372,036. During the corresponding period of the preceding year, exports of silver amounted to $39,937,500, and imports to $19,623,345; excess of exports, $12,114,155.

FAVORS ARBITRATION.

Great Britain to Co-operate With This Country in the Matter.

LONDON, June 16.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) In the Commons tonight W. R. Cremer, member for Shoreditch, moved that the house, having learned that the United States Congress had authorized the President to conclude treaties of arbitration, expressed the hope that the government would open negotiations with a view to refer all differences to arbitrators. Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock seconded the motion. Gladstone suggested a modification of the resolution by the substitution of the words, "that the Commons, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, hopes Her Majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States." The Premier reviewed the history of the arbitration movement, and, after touching on his own idea of a central tribunal with the great powers, concluded with an eloquent appeal for moderation of claims as the most effective means of preserving peace. The resolution as amended by Gladstone was unanimously adopted.

HEATH ON TRIAL.

The Suspected Murderer of Lawyer McWhirter Arraigned.

FRESNO, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) After four days' work a jury has been impaneled in the trial of Richard S. Heath for the murder of Louis B. McWhirter.

A large chart of the McWhirter house and premises has been placed in the courtroom. Mrs. McWhirter is allowed to be present, but the other witnesses are excluded from the courtroom.

The opening statement was made by Assistant District Attorney Walser, in which he reviewed the facts in connection with the tragedy as already known, and said the prosecution would prove that Richard S. Heath was seen to enter the alley in the rear of McWhirter's house a few minutes before the time of the shooting, and as the echoes of the shots died away he was seen running out of the alley.

AN OFFICIAL LEVANTS.

Bad Speculation Causes Frank Aldrich to Leave His Creditors.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) Frank Aldrich, Quartermaster-General of the District National Guard, and until recently sealer of weights and measures for the District of Columbia, has gone from Washington, leaving debts behind amounting to nearly $20,000. A considerable portion of the indebtedness is covered by property, but heavy loss will be sustained by some of those who indorsed his papers. His present whereabouts are unknown. His downfall is due to the fact that he thought he saw millions in a power company which he established, and borrowed money recklessly to keep afloat.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY.

Five Desperadoes Fire on the Train; Hands Without Effect.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) Desperados tried to rob the outgoing Kansas City train here tonight, just before midnight, when a few miles out of this city. There were five of them, and they fired a volley at the engineer and fireman without effect. Officers in this city are in hot pursuit of the daring men.

JOE JEFFERSON.

The Famous Actor Arrives at Fall River Seriously Ill.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) Joseph Jefferson arrived here seriously ill on board of a steamer from New York this morning. An effort will be made to remove him to a hotel tonight. He is very weak, but it is believed he will recover.

To Test the Monterey.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 16.—Capt. Louis Kempff, commanding the United States coast defense monitor Monterey, received orders today to proceed north to Seattle for the purpose of participating the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of our independence. The action of the Secretary of the Navy in ordering the Monterey north is partly due to the request of the citizens of Portland and Seattle to test the practical sea-going qualities of the Monterey.

The Tramp Hungered.

SONOMA, Cal., June 16.—Last night a tramp set fire to a barn and sixty-three tons of hay belonging to L. M. Johansen, near town. The barn and its contents were totally destroyed, causing a loss of $1200. The tramp coolly watched men fight the fire, and stated that he did it, and wanted to be taken where he could get three square meals a day. He was put in the Sonoma jail.

Visalia Notes.

VISALIA, June 16.—Pugilist Mathews, who was shot by John Asmus, is confident he will get well. Black, wounded at Camp Badger, is not making the progress expected.

Lorein's saloon was robbed last night of $2, a bottle of whisky and two Winchester rifles.

President at Work.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President, though still suffering from rheumatism, came to the White House today at the usual time. The regular Cabinet meeting was held.

Maher Matched.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Columbian Athletic Club has matched Cal Flood of Australia and Peter Maher for a ten round contest on June 26.

AFTER HIM.

Pursuit of the Jackson Stage Robber.

The Clew is Indistinct, but the Search Will Be Vigorous.

A Man Found Who Heard the Shot Fired That Killed Tovey.

The Wells-Fargo Messenger Had Received Intimations That He Might Be Killed—Threatening Letter—Coroner's Inquest.

By Telegraph to The Times.

JACKSON, Cal., June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) A strong force is still out guarding every road and trail likely to be taken by the robber who tried to hold up the lone stage last night, and who killed Guard Tovey. The latest report is that a man answering the meager description given of the robber passed through Valley Springs, inquiring the way to Copperopolis. Sheriff Gregory of Amador and Sheriff Thorn of Calaveras are following this clew.

Constable Kelly and Deputy Constable W. Lavi visited the house nearest the place of the tragedy shortly after 7 o'clock last night. Kelly asked the occupant, a man named Stevens, what had been going on around there.

Stevens replied, "Nothing has been the matter here."

"Did you hear any shooting?" asked the Constable.

"Yes; I was sitting on my porch at the time, but I did not go to investigate. I did not think that anything unusual was going on."

"Did you see a man with a gun passing through the field after the shot?"

"No; I saw no one," replied Stevens.

It is said that the place where the robber stood could be seen from the porch, and that a man traveling in the direction the robber was seen to take must have passed in plain view of anyone on the porch.

When told that Guard Tovey had been shot dead near by, Stevens appeared as surprised as though that was the first that he had heard of the tragedy. It is reported that Tovey and Stevens had words at a ball given at Jackson Gate three weeks ago, which led to blows.

Several persons in Jackson say that Tovey told them that he had received a letter a few weeks ago, signed Sharp, telling him that he had best leave Wells-Fargo's service, and get out of the State, otherwise he would be apt to be killed. Sharp is the name of the man whose partner, Jones, or, as they say, Dow, was shot dead by Tovey in 1880 when the pair were attempting to rob the stage running from Carson to Bodie. Sharp shot Tovey in the arm on that occasion. Tovey went to a farmhouse to have his wound dressed. In the meantime, Sharp returned to the stage and secured $700, while his partner lay dead in the road.

Some persons think the killing of Tovey was from motives of revenge, but the general belief is that it was for plunder alone, and that the letter of warning sent to the victim was merely a blind to divert suspicion to delusive channels.

In conversation with W. W. Scott in Ione recently, Tovey said that he expected to be killed; that he was apt to be taken off at any time on account of the Nevada trouble in 1880.

M. B. Church, the Coroner, held an inquest today. The verdict was that Tovey came to his death by a rifle ball fired by a party unknown. The victim will be buried in Jackson tomorrow. He has a sister in Nebraska, and a cousin in San Francisco, the only relative in this State. Detectives J. B. Hume, Thacker and Tice will be here tonight to assist in tracking the murderer.

EVANS AND SONTAG.

Condition of the Wounded Bandits at Last Reports.

VISALIA, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The wounded outlaws are progressing as favorably as can be expected, and no further unfavorable symptoms had appeared in either case at last accounts. Sontag's vitality is considered remarkable.

Today H. D. Barton sent word to Visalia that he had discovered the long-sought camp of Sontag and Evans, about six miles from Camp Badger, in a northeasterly direction. Mr. Barton lives at Auckland, a mountain settlement, and is familiar with that region. The camp is near a cliff above the bed of Dry Creek, a small stream flowing through Dark Canyon. This same canyon was hunted over by the officers last fall, but they had not penetrated into that wilderness selected by the train robbers for their winter quarters. A ledge of rock shelters the spot chosen like a roof, while rocks in front answered both as breastworks and for the purpose of concealing the camp. From their safe lookout they could see anyone approaching, whether coming up or down the creek, and commanded a ridge across the canyon.

In camp was found only a lot of straw and fragments of bread, potatoes, bones, etc. When they moved from the place recently they had left it for good, as nothing that could be used again was left there unless it was secreted in the vicinity. It was in this camp that the bandits spent the greater part of the winter, receiving supplies from the Sequoia Mill road or from Camp Badger, for they were never without friends in the mountains. Evans knows the sierras well, and could not have selected a more secluded or safer spot than that just found. They left this camp three or four times to come to Visalia, and occasionally were in other places for a short time, but they always retired to some point in the mountains, the exact locality of which only themselves know. They had only recently left this place when they fell in with the posse at Stone Corral, and made their last desperate fight, which resulted in the capture of both.

Cholera Deaths.

PARIS, June 16.—Several cases of cholera have been reported in Limoges. One case has already proved fatal. Six new cases and four deaths are reported today in Cette, and four cases and one death in Privias. The spread of the disease is favored by intensely hot weather. One case of cholera was reported at Montpelier today. Three deaths from the disease are reported from Wrongtignan, near Montpelier.

TODAY'S BULLETIN
—OF—
The Times.

JUNE 17, 1893.

(BY TELEGRAPH:) The camp of Evans and Sontag found....A posse and detectives hunting the Jackson stage robber....Bank Commissioner Gerberding at work in Riverside....The German elections—Latest returns....Bonny California to have a mid-winter world's fair....The financial situation looking better....Powder explosion near Athens kills twenty people....The Chicago fair still drawing crowds....The Borden case nearly closed.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

The first conviction under the Geary act before Commissioner Van Dyke....The other side of that Fisher-Stimson deal puts a new complexion on the case....The Angels again defeated by the Colonels....Death of Rev. Mr. Bugbee of St. Paul's Church....News from neighboring counties.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Fair weather; stationary temperature, north to west winds.

DEFECTIVE WORK.

The Pension Department Annex Faultily Constructed.

Witnesses Testify in the Ford Case That the Plans Were Unintelligible—Contractor Dant's Mind Affected.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) In the continued inquest on the victims of Ford's Theatre disaster today, T. C. Entwistle, District Building Inspector, testified that the mortar used in alterations was bad, and that the brick work was badly done.

Architect Clark of the Capitol testified that the weight of the floor was considerably less than the safety limit.

August Davis, an unsuccessful bidder for the work, said he thought the plans were such that no man could form from them an intelligent idea as to what was wanted. He told Capt. Thorpe, chief of the supply division of the War Department, that the work was dangerous. In his opinion, no reasonably intelligent man would attempt to do the work without "shoring."

William G. Cover, superintendent of the theater building, testified that Col. Ainsworth cautioned him not to give instructions to the contractor, but that if he saw anything going wrong to notify him (Col. Ainsworth,) immediately. Col. Ainsworth observed the work himself. He did not make any report on it himself.

Inquest was then adjourned until tomorrow, when it is expected that the inquiry will be concluded.

Contractor Dant, who was doing the work which resulted in the collapse of the building, is in a serious condition, and it is feared that his mind is affected by the disaster.

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

Its Proposal to Issue Loan Certificates Proves Beneficial.

NEW YORK, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The Clearing-house Loan Committee met this morning, but did not issue any certificates. After the meeting members of the committee declined to give any information as to whether any applications had been received for loan certificates. As a matter of fact no certificates could be issued today because there had not been time for the directors of any banks to meet and authorize the necessary application to be made therefor. It is not known yet whether any bank desires to take out certificates. The loan committee, however, will meet again tomorrow.

The action of the Clearing-house Association in deciding to issue loan certificates is warmly commended on every hand today, and it is conceded that the announcement of their resolutions has had a very beneficial effect. There is a slight falling off in shipments of currency. It is estimated the amount would fall a good deal short of $1,000,000. The demand for currency had the effect of increasing the amount of free gold in the treasury, and the amount last night exceeded $92,000,000, which is a gain of more than $2,000,000 over last week. But for the fact that the trasury had to pay out large sums for pensions it would show a large gain in legal tenders, a large amount of which were received from the banks for currency.

Loans Not Asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Pursuant to the authority granted by the clearing-house, a committee of the association began today the issuance of loan certificates, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to such banks as require them. It could not be learned whether any banks took advantage of the authority, but as the action is mainly in the nature of a precaution against future stringency, it is not believed any loans were asked.

BIG ATTACHMENT.

Tobacco House in San Francisco Attached Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The place of business of Charles Offer, wholesale tobacconist, was attached today on claims aggregating $20,000. Other claims, it is said, will be filed, making an aggregate of from $50,000 to $70,000; assets nominally equal liabilities

The Republican League.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican League went into secret session again today to consider plans of organization.

Secretary A. B. Humphrey was re-elected in spite of his protests, and was finally induced to accept. He will remove from New York to Chicago.

By a decisive vote the committee decided to make Chicago the headquarters.

Bank Failure.

BROWNWOOD (Tex.,) June 16.—The City National Bank has closed its doors. Tightness of the money market and slow collections are the causes assigned.

BLARNEY.

The Rock So Promotive of Discourse.

Transplanted from Its Native Heath to Yankeeland.

Visitors May Now Acquire a Flow of Language.

Thousands Still Pouring In—Princess Eulalia Returns to New York—Informal Reception to Ex-President Harrison—Closing Case.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) While the attendance at the fair today was not as large as yesterday it was above the average, officials estimating that over one hundred and twenty-five thousand people passed through the turnstiles. The official figures of yesterday's attendance were 200,706.

The famous Blarney stone, which for centuries has occupied a place in the walls of historic old Blarney Castle in Ireland, has arrived at the World's Fair. It was shipped here by Lady Aberdeen and will form one of the attractions of her Irish village. This afternoon it was placed in the walls of the reproduction of Blarney Castle which forms part of the Irish village, where it may be kissed by all who have the hardihood to be lowered head down to where it temporarily rests.

The historic old stone will be formally unveiled by Mayor Harrison tomorrow. An elaborate programme has been prepared for the event. Speeches will be made, songs sung, and Miss Sullivan, the Irish harpist, brought to this country by Lady Aberdeen, will perform on the harp.

An informal reception was given to ex-President Harrison today in this building.

THE INFANTA.

No Longer Ward of the Nation and Commander Davis.

NEW YORK, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) Infanta Eulalia and party, somewhat tired with all of the sight-seeing and entertainment provided by the West, arrived in this city at 8:15 this evening. The trip from Niagara Falls was made without any startling incidents. Quite a crowd gathered to meet the Princess. J. B. Ceballos, who had placed his house at the disposal of the Infanta, was on hand to receive her, and had a carriage at the door. The Princess and party entered the carriages at once and were driven to Ceballos's residence.

Commander Davis said this evening that his duties ended the moment the Princess' foot touched the platform. The Nation was no longer her host, and the Princess was absolutely free from official obligation of any kind. Commander Davis is at the Hoffman House, where he will remain until the Princess sails for Europe, on June 24. He said that the Princess returned from Chicago very much pleased with all that had been done for her.

Sunday Opening Case.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Argument was continued today before the United States Court of Appeals in the World's Fair Sunday opening case.

When the arguments were concluded, the judges conferred and the court then adjourned until tomorrow morning. It is expected, although by no means certain, that they will render a decision at 11 o'clock.

SALADIN, THE FLEET.

The Worthy Son of Sultan Breaks the World's Record.

WILMINGTON (Del.,) June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] James Geer drove the pacing stallion Saladin a mile in 2:09¾ over a half-mile track, beating the world's pacing or trotting record over a half-mile track. The first quarter was made in 0:31¼, the half in 1:03¾, three-quarters in 1:36½. He is a half-brother of Stamboul (2:07¼,) his sire being Sultan.

Society of Cincinnati.

BOSTON, June 16.—The last sessions of the meeting of the society of the Cincinnati were held today. It voted not to change the motto of the society; also not to accept the resignation of Hon. Hamilton Fish, the president. Officers were elected as follows: President, Hon. Hamilton Fish of New York; vice-president, Gen. Robert M. Lane of New Jersey; treasurer, Gen. John Chuyler of New York; secretary, Gen. Asa B. Gardner of Rhode Island; assistant secretary, Gen. Thomas P. Lownedes of South Carolina.

Formidable Weapon.

PARIS, June 16.—Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has invented a new gun, which can be carried on a light wagon. In a quarter of an hour it can discharge 25,000 projectiles over an area of 22,000 square metres. At a distance of 3826 yards he declares that none of the present armor plates or fortifications are capable of resisting it.

Ives vs. Roberts.

LONDON, June 16.—A billiard match between Frank Ives, American champion, and John Roberts, English champion, has been agreed upon. The game will be played early in July upon the same table that was used in the last match, and the "jammed canton" shot is to be barred.

Passenger Lines.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Western passenger lines today considered the commission clause of their agreement, but no definite action was taken, although the matter was so arranged that it will probably be settled tomorrow.

California's Executive.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Gov. Markham of California arrived in the city today.

THE REICHSTAG.

Latest Returns from the German Elections.

They Now Show Government Gains in Outside Districts.

Opposition Hits Kaiser Wilhelm Below the Belt.

Features of the Election — Number of Deputies Elected Thus far by the Respective Parties—Socialistic Rioting.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BERLIN, June 16.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) Yesterday's elections, so far as Berlin is concerned, can be considered an almost complete triumph for the Socialist party. Their vote has enormously increased since the last election. In Berlin it is estimated nearly 80 per cent. of electors recorded votes. Out of a total of 374,000 votes registered the Socialists obtained 152,500, an increase of nearly one-fifth over the election of 1890.

Although in the provinces the Socialists are not so uniformly successful as in Berlin, yet the returns are eminently satisfactory to them, and the result of the second ballots will undoubtedly mean as predicted, a great accession to the Socialists' strength in the Reichstag. The only statement which might be described as a hit below the belt at the government was the action of the Kreuz Zeitung, which, in the morning, published what is declared to be the terms of Russia's counter proposals for a treaty of commerce. These alleged proposals were calculated to create the greatest alarm in the country districts, embodying everything likely to prejudice German agragrian interests, and the Kreuz Zeitung based on them violent attacks on the government, whose cowardice, it is said, was taken advantage of by Russia to make these almost insulting proposals, which, if accepted, would mean nothing but ruin for German agriculturists.

Official Reichsanzeiger and semi-official Nord Deutche Zeitung in the evening hastened to publish emphatic denials, but the mischief had been done and the object gained in having fictitious proposals telegraphed to the opposition.

The two most conspicuous features of today's electoral returns have been the continued reports of Social-Democratic gains and Richterist losses. Early this morning the most news came from city constituencies, and the list of opposition deputies grew rapidly; this afternoon, however, dispatches from the agricultural districts revealed the other side of the page. From all that can now be ascertained, it is reasonably safe to conclude that the government has certainly lost nothing by dissolution, and has probably won a little.

At 10 o'clock this evening returns may be summarized thus: In 180 districts from which reports are received, 85 deputies have been elected. In the remaining 95 districts new ballots will be necessary. Of the deputies elected, 36 will vote with the government, 49 against it. Parties siding with the government lost three seats to the opposition; parties working against the government evened matters by losing the same number of seats to friends of the Army Bill. Conservatives elected 17 deputies; Social-Democrats elected 23; Clericals, 20; Radical-Unionists, 1; Free Conservatives, 4; Poles, 8; Democrats, 5; Anti-Semites, 2; Independents, 2; Government Clericals, 1; National Liberals, 2. The most interesting feature reported until now is probably the gains of the Social-Democrats and Radical-Unionists. Several small election riots are reported today from the provinces.

In Strasburg last night, shortly after the polls were announced, the Socialists began parading the streets and shouting for their candidate. They refused to disperse when the police attacked them, and many cheered for France. The military eventually broke up the procession and arrested eight men. Nobody was injured.

In Reutlingen, Wurtemburg, the police arrested many Social-Democrats, who attacked the police station.

In Gruenburg the Socialists rioted through the streets, but the police dispersed them with drawn sabres, and arrested the leaders. In this city, the police arrested Herr Landauer, an Anarchist editor, on a charge of inciting to riot.

LATER—At 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, returns have been received from 220 out of the 387 electoral districts. In 98 districts candidates are elected. In 122 districts second ballots will be necessary. The National Liberals, Conservatives and Clericals are holding their own. Richter Radicals remain very far behind. Of 98 deputies already elected, 42 are counted for the bill and 56 against it. The government has gained two more new seats and lost one old one since the last report.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Constitutional Amendment Opposing Anarchy Rejected.

CHICAGO, June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] At the annual meeting of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution today, a constitutional amendment to oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness was voted down. The convention then adopted a resolution defining the objects of the society. The officers elected are: Gen. Horace Porter, President; Hon. Franklin Murphy, Secretary; A. Howe, Registrar; Gen. Henry Hall, Historian, and Bishop Cheney, Chaplain. Among the Vice-Presidents are Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. J. C. Breckenridge.

Gettysburg Desecrated.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Secretary of War received a report from Batchelder, of the Gettysburg battlefield commission, setting forth at great length the wanton destruction of important landmarks on the field by operations of an electric railroad company, by which, he says, the whole character of the historic place is being changed. The report was referred to Col. M. Lincoln, acting Judge Advocate-General, for an opinion as to what authority the War Department has to prevent or interfere with lines of the railroad company.

Ocean Liners.

HAMBURG, June 16.—Arrived: Rugia, from New York; Columbia, from New York.

SICILY, June 16.—Passed: Westernland, from New York.

BROWHEAD, June 16.—Sighted: Umbria, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived: Gellert, from Hamburg; Normannia, from Hamburg; La Touraine, from Havre.

Carnot Worse.

PARIS, June 16.—The condition of President Carnot is believed to be serious. He suffered a relapse today. There is much anxiety as to the result.

LATER.—The condition of Carnot is a trifle improved tonight.

WHIP AND SPUR.

Winners, Time and Conditions in the Eastern Races.

LATONIA (Ky.,) June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The track was heavy and slippery.

Six furlongs: Clintie C. won, Ceverton second, La Grande third; time 1:18.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Eyele won, Rebuff second, Queen Isabella third; time 1:18¼.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Macadage won, Sadie Hord second, Lulu T. third; time 0:59¼.

One mile: Lou Rhett won, Doncaster second, Judge Cardwell third; time 1:48½.

Five furlongs: Canelon won, McLight second, Miss Mamie third; time 1:05½.

Six furlongs: Harry Weldon won, Sir Charles second, Hume Roy third; time 1:21.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The track was fair.

Six furlongs: Senator Morrill won, First Chance second, Mountain Quail third; time 1:15.

Four furlongs: Jim Swayne won, Tessie second, Martini third; time 0:49¼.

Five furlongs: Lulu won, Oxford second, Adam Johnson third; time 1:02½.

Seven furlong and a half: Roquefort won, Lucille Mannette second, Coronet third; time 1:37¼.

One mile: Kenwood won, Belfast second, Revolver third; time 1:43¾.

One mile and 20 yards: St. Croix won, Falero second, St. Joe third; time 1:44½.

MORRIS PARK, June 16.—The track was fast.

Six furlongs: St. Florian won, Maj. Daly second, Miles Standish third; time 1:10⅗.

Seven furlongs: Sunbeam colt won, Herald second, Wormser third; time 1:26¾.

Five and one-half furlongs: Dobbins won, Melody second, Miss Lillie third; time 1:05.

Handicap, seven furlongs: Sarah Ramey won, Ajax second, Hammie third; time 1:26¼.

One mile: Sam Weller won, Chief Justice second, Anna B third; time 1:41½.

Six Furlongs: First heat—Arab won, Liselg second, Best Brand third; time 1:11½.

Second heat—Arab won, Liselg second, Best Brand third; time 1:12¾.

Bay District.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Five furlongs: North won, Condé second, Queen third; time 1:02¾.

Seven furlongs: Lady Gevernie won Aerolite second, Currency third; time 1:29½.

Four and one-half furlongs: Montalva won, Seaside second, Warrago third; time 0:55½.

One mile: St. Patrick won, Garcia second, Red Cloud third; time 1:44.

OUTBREAK PROBABLE.

Striking Lumbermen Disposed to Be Pugnacious.

TONAWANDA (N. Y.,) June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Nothing is being done on the lumber docks. The Poles who wanted to work were intimidated by strikers. Eight hundred strikers throng the entrance to the bridge leading to the island. An outbreak is threatened momentarily. Deputies are guarding the bridge. A company of the State militia was ordered out. Squads of strikers are patroling the streets. An outbreak seems certain.

Died Among Strangers.

AZUSA (Cal.,) June 16.—[Special.] Edgar von Millingen, a young man 23 years of age, died here this morning. The deceased came to California for his health about six months ago from Constantinople, where his father and brother are prominent members of the British Legation and his uncle one of the Sultan's physicians. He will be buried here.

Templars and Prohibition.

DES MOINES (Iowa,) June 16.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars adopted today the report of the committee reaffirming allegiance to total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants; declares it the duty of Good Templars to vote with those who are fighting the foes of prohibition. Boston is the next place of meeting.

Fell 100 Feet.

SAN BERNARDINO (Cal.,) June 16.—Yesterday John B. Luna was killed in a shaft twelve miles north of this city. He was going down the shaft, when the cage broke, precipitating him to the bottom, about one hundred feet below, killing him instantly. The body was brought to this city last night. A widowed mother and two brothers mourn his loss.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has made the following appointments:

George W. Sanderlin of North Carolina, Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury.

J. H. Robbins, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Grande, Or.

Richard Hager, postmaster at Rawlins, Wyo.

Wanted to Get Thin.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Post says: "In order to reduce flesh, which has been constantly increasing, in spite of work and worry, President Cleveland is quietly pursuing the Banting system, reducing meals to two per day, both very simple."

Rain and Wind.

ATLANTA (Ga.,) June 16.—Disastrous rain and wind storms swept over south Georgia yesterday afternoon. Valdosta and Thomasville report many houses blown down. Melon and pear crops are badly damaged.

Killed in His Home.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.,) June 16.—J. R. Harris, of the Lubricating Company, was killed by two burglars in his house last night. He discovered them in his parlor, and they shot him twice. He died this morning.

Conservative Elected.

LONDON, June 16.—The election in Linlithgow, yesterday, for a successor to a Gladstonian, resulted in the reduction of a government majority by the election of a Conservative.

Unjustifiable Shooting.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A verdict was reached today in the case of the first victim of the riots on the drainage canal. It censures Contractors Locker, Jackson and Mather for shooting defenseless men without cause or warrant of law.

Drier Hanged.

CAPE CHARLES (Va.,) June 16—George Drier, the Polish Jew who murdered Mrs. Fanny M. Fadden in October, 1871, was hanged at Eastville, Va., this afternoon.

ALL BUT CLOSED.

The Celebrated Borden Case is About Ended.

Testimony Favorable to Defendant Introduced Yesterday.

The Case Will Go to the Jury Early Next Week.

Typographical Union Selects Organizers—Ream's Case at Victoria—Siamese Murders—Powder Explosion at Athens.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.,) June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Borden trial was resumed this morning. The Court decided not to admit evidence as to the man seen with a bloody hatchet muttering "poor Mrs. Borden."

Sarah R. Hart testified that shortly before 10 o'clock on the morning of the murder she passed the Borden house, and stopped at the north gate. She saw a young man standing in the gateway. He was still standing there when witness drove away.

Charles S. Sawyer, a painter of Fall River, testified that he was put on duty at the side door of the Borden house after the murder. He was close to Lizzie Borden all the time. She appeared distressed. He saw no sign of blood on her.

A number of witnesses were then examined regarding the story published about the time of the murder in which Police Matron Rogan was quoted as saying she overheard a quarrel between the Borden sisters, which went far to fix the guilt on Lizzie. All testified that Mrs. Rogan pronounced the publication false.

Emma Borden, Lizzie's sister, denied any quarrel between them, as reported. She said Lizzie was at outs with her stepmother at one time, but they had been good friends for three years before the murder.

Emma Borden further testified that the dress with paint on it was stained in May, when the painters were working in the house. She said that she asked Lizzie why she did not destroy the dress, and thought that the latter did so. Witness knew of no enemy whom her stepmother had.

Marshal Hilliard was the first witness called in rebuttal after the defense rested. He was asked as to the quarrel in the matron's room, and said he told the matron not to sign the paper denying the "give away" story.

The defense then ended, except for the testimony of one boy, who will be heard on Monday.

THE REAMS CASE.

Reverend Alfred Up for Abducting Lucy Rucker.

VICTORIA (B. C.,) June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Supreme court-room was crowded today at the adjourned hearing of the extradition proceedings against Rev. Alfred R. Reams of Merced, Cal., charged with the abduction of Lucy Rucker. Justice Drake presided. Counsel for the prosecution applied for further remand till Thursday to allow the presence of the girl's father. Sheriff Warfield of Merced produced a warrant for the arrest of Reams in the State of California.

Counsel for Reams did not object to an adjournment, but stated that the girl's counsel had a writ of habeas corpus for the production of Lucy Rucker at the hearing of the case. He had gone to Refuge Home, where the girl was confined, to serve the writ upon the matron, who refused to be served. Justice Drake stated he could not allow any one to interfere with the Court, and, accordingly, the writ was served a few minutes after the court adjourned.

The prosecution say they are prepared to produce evidence that the girl is under 16 years of age. The girl herself says she is nearly 18 years of age. Her father is said to have a record of her birth in his family Bible, but it is claimed that no official record can be produced. The matter will probably be settled when the case comes up again in a few days.

ORGANIZERS SELECTED.

Pacific Coast Members Selected by Typographical Union.

CHICAGO, June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The International Typographical Union today tabled a resolution conceding to the Pressmen's Union and allied crafts delegates to the meeting of the Federation of Labor. Five thousand dollars was voted to the Childs-Drexel Home for improvements. Caucuses of old districts reported nominees for organizers, and they were ratified. Among them are J. L. Robinet Sacramento, F. S. Pinneo of Salt Lake, L. E. Hawkes of Seattle. Nominations were also ratified for new districts, and among the organizers selected are F. S. Pinneo of Salt Lake, J. L. Robinet of Sacramento and J. B. Hines of Seattle. Louisville, Ky., was selected as the next place of meeting.

NATIVE TREACHERY.

A French Inspector and His Siamese Guard Murdered.

PARIS, June 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The under-secretary for the colonies received a telegram this evening, dated Voson, June 15, saying: "The Siamese mandarin occupying the post of Camoun has betrayed us. The French residents abandoned their guns and returned to Mekong, escorted by Inspector Grogurin. On arriving at Kenhwhiem Inspector Grogurin became sick. The mandarin immediately surrounded the inspector's house with a gang of Siamese, who murdered fourteen native soldiers. The mandarin himself shot Grogurin, who lay helpless in bed."

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Twenty People Killed and Great Damage Done.

ATHENS, June 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The government powder magazine, a few miles from the city, exploded today. Twenty persons, including a number of officers and soldiers, were killed, and great damage was done to surrounding property. The Crown Prince has gone to the scene to assist the sufferers. The loss is estimated at f.3,000,000. The magazine was located at Scarmanga.

Kansas Failure.

OSWEGO (Kan.,) June 16.—Angell, Matthewson & Co. failed at Oswego this evening. A deed of assignment of all property was made to C. L. Caldwell. Liabilities, $100,000; assets not known yet.

GRAND UNDERTAKING.

The Midwinter Commercial Fair Indorsed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Chronicle has the following special dispatch from Chicago in regard to the efforts which are being made there toward holding a midwinter commercial exposition in San Francisco: "Herr Cornley concluded his labors among the foreign exhibitors today. He has a list of 4400 signatures, every one of which represents an exhibit of merit. In securing this list Herr Cornley has interviewed official representatives of Austria, Belgium, Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain and New South Wales.

On every hand he has met with nothing except encouragement. With one accord they pronounce the midwinter commercial exposition project a grand undertaking which, if carried out, will benefit every exhibitor who makes a display quite as much, comparatively, as it will the State of California. Exhibitors of all nationalities and classes were willing and anxious to pledge themselves and their exhibit in California, if the proposition to hold the commercial exposition was only realized. Next Monday morning Herr Cornely, accompanied by L. Barnett, the architect who designed the Transportation, Women's and Mining buildings at the Chicago fair, and three or more of the representative foreign exhibitors will leave for California. These men, all of whom have had many years of practical experience in building expositions, will make this trip for the sole purpose of explaining to Californians in person how anxious the hosts of foreign exhibitors are to open up the field of commercial relations with the Pacific Coast. They will take with them plans of the four buildings which are to comprise the California fair, together with figures and statistics enough to satisfy all interested as to the exact cost of carrying out the proposed exposition."

The Ascot.

LONDON, June 16.—At Ascot Heath today the Harwicke stakes, 1½ miles, were won by Watercress, Simonean second, Kilmarnock third. Workingham stakes, 1 mile, won by Pitcher, St. Columbia second, Avington third.

Ticket of Leave.

PARIS, June 16.—Charles de Lesseps has been granted a ticket of leave in accordance with the decision of the Court of Cassation in his case. He will quit the hospital and the prison forthwith.

Webster Still Talking.

PARIS, June 16.—Sir Richard Webster, of the counsel for Great Britain, today continued his argument before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration.

Burning Whisky.

HARRISBURG (Pa.,) June 16.—High Spire distillery was burned tonight, and with it at least five thousand barrels of whisky, entailing a loss of $200,000.

One Victim Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A. L. Ames who was injured in the Ford Theater disaster last Friday, died at Emergency Hospital tonight.

Chief Meredith Resigns.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—William M. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has resigned.

NEW UNITARIAN BISHOP.

Rev. Charles Wendte Entertained at the Church of the Unity.

A reception was given at Unity Church last evening to Rev. Charles W. Wendté, the newly-appointed bishop of the Pacific Coast.

The interior of the church was beautifully decorated with appropriate floral emblems.

An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Dr. Thomson, to which the new bishop responded.

Rev. Dr. Ferry, the senior Unitarian minister, made a short speech, in which he urged the necessity of establishing another Uuitarian church within the city, and in which he also installed Rev. Wendté as bishop.

Rev. R. M. Webster of the Congregational Church at Long Beach also made some remarks.

A number of selections were rendered by Lowinsky's orchestra of eight pieces, and vocol solos were given by Miss Nellie Morfoot, Miss Strang and Miss Marguerite Gelcich.

Later in the evening dainty refreshments were served.

Bishop Wendté will preach at Unity Church tomorrow.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The Executive Committee of the Fourth of July General Committee held a busy session last evening, and discussed details to insure the success of the coming anniversary. Many new suggestions were offered and acted upon, of a grand and impressive nature. The plans adopted will please the public, and new features will be given to this celebration, strange and instructive, as well as beautiful.

The funds subscribed will be placed to the greatest advantage, with due care and judgment.

Col. W. G. Schreiber, ex-Mayor H. T. Hazard and J. A. Pirtle were appointed a committee on music.

The Finance Committee reported numerous contributions, a full list of which will be published in the near future.

The committee will petition the Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the use of any explosive fireworks on the line of march during the evening of the Fourth, in order to avoid accidents.

Pleased With the Fruit.

Some weeks ago the Claremont Fruit-growers' Association sent Queen Victoria a box of fine navel oranges. Several days ago they were notified of the safe arrival of the fruit, and have just received, through the United States Legation, the following letter, written by Sir Henry Ponsonby to Henry White of the Legation of the United States in London:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 24, 1893.

Dear Mr. White: I have heard from Balmoral that the Queen is very much pleased with the seedless oranges, and wishes her thanks to be conveyed to the Claremont (Cal.) fruit-growers. Yours very truly,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

Quon Toy Ying's Examination.

The preliminary examination of Quon Toy Ying for the murder of Gut Hue was continued all day yesterday before Justice Seaman, but no new facts of importance were brought out. The attorneys for the defense, in arguing on a certain motion made, shouted so loudly that the noise could be heard for some distance away. The court adjourned at 5:15 p.m. till 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are but two or three witnesses yet to be heard, and the preliminary examination will probably be concluded by noon today.

WALTER BESANT.

The Great English Novelist Now in America.

An Account of a Visit to Besant and a Talk With Him

About His Books, His Literary Partnership With James Rice

And Other Literary Matters—The Style of the Man—His Popularity, Personnel and Methods—The Range of His Books.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Walter Besant, the distinguished English novelist, perhaps the most popular writer of fiction in the English language today, is soon to visit this country. On June 10 he sailed from England for New York. He will make a tour of America, including a visit of some length to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Mr. Besant will receive from the literati of America the distinguished courtesy that is due his position in the republic of letters. Already plans are being formed for his entertainment, and he will be one of the lions of the clubs before he has been in this country a month.

A peculiar and remarkable man is Walter Besant. He looks his age, which is about 55, but he more nearly resembles a prosperous London business man or alderman than a writer of fiction. He is stout, full-bearded, florid in the face, and his keen eyes look at you searchingly through gold-rimmed spectacles. His stories are as popular in America as in England. There is no one in the Queen's domain to dispute his right to be considered the most popular, if not greatest, of living writers of fiction. He is an idol of the English people, and a favorite of the Queen. During the celebration of the Queen's jubilee he received many evidences of personal popularity and perhaps as much as Dickens did in his rosiest day. Besant divided evenly the honors with the Queen herself, when that good old lady went in state to the East End of London to open the "Palace of Delight," that Besant described in his most widely read story "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." This Palace of Delight, that began its growth in the brain of the novelist, is now in successful operation. It is designed to alleviate the suffering of the squalid East End of London, and it is not too much to say that it has been the means of doing a powerful deal of good.

There are two Walter Besants. One is the author, who is seen at his best in his delightful stories and again at the headquarters of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of which he is the main stay, at its rooms, No. 4 Portugal street, Lincoln's Inn, a place where he may be found two days of each week, on Mondays and Fridays, up to his elbows in work attending to the affairs of the society. This society is a fad of Besant's, and he has done as much, if not more, to help struggling authors than any writer in England. His fight for the copyright law is well remembered. He is never too busy to make suggestions to beginners or to help those who are not able to help themselves. Besides, he edits the Author, and in this periodical he is ever fighting the battles of his fellow-writers. And while he has been fighting these many battles he has come to be liked by those who know him personally, for he is a fair, manly fighter. Not only is he ready to back up his opinion in defense of writers, but again and again he has raised his voice at public meetings and at banquets of literary men in defense of struggling genius. While not an orator in the sense that we understand oratory, he is a good speaker and his words are always listened to with attention.

The other Besant is seen in his home at Hampstead, where he has a library that is second to no private library in London. He has been a persistent and judicious book-collector, and all the publications of value treating of the old and new London he has acquired. This collection covers every phase of the history of the English metropolis from the earliest times down to the present, and no man in London is better informed than Besant of the rise and progress of the great city on the Thames. His articles on old London which have been printed in America show careful and conscientious study and a wide range of information, besides being written in the most delightful and entertaining way.

Hampstead has had many famous residents. As early as 1720 it was quite "a resort of the wealthy, the idle, and the sickly under the specious name of a watering-place." It came into disrepute, however, and lost its prestige until men of wit and learning found it accessible for homes and made of it an agreeable abiding place. Erskine, Mansfield, Loughborough, Lord Chatham, Addison, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Hazlitt, Hayden, Keats, Lady Crewe, Lord Roslin, John Gay, Crabbe, Thomas Longman, Dr. Johnson and scores or other names equally as famous are associated with the place. George du Maurier, Sir Richard Temple, John Pettie, Canon Ainger and Besant are the most distinguished residents of Hampstead today. The novelist's home is an unassuming, semi-detached villa. It is an ideal home for a literary worker. The interior is in no way pretentious. There are a few busts on brackets, an Afghan shield surmounted by the stuffed antlered head of a red deer, which constitute the main decoration of the hall. The novelist's study is on the ground floor, opening on to a long garden. You reach this by passing along the hall and pushing aside the heavy draperies that are used instead of a door. A quick glance at the room shows that it has been arranged for comfort as well as work. Three sides of the study are occupied by bookshelves loaded with books from floor to ceiling. One side is entirely devoted to eighteenth century books—the tools, as Mr. Besant explains, for the use of the language and ideas of those of his novels, the scenes of which are laid in that period. Here are rows of old novels, essays, dramas, travel and biographies. Another side is given up to French literature and marks a period of favorite studies in old French, now laid regretfully aside. A third collection is full of guide books and local histories, and dozens of books on London from Harrison to Loftie. Over the mantelpiece hangs the original drawing by Forester representing the escape of Capt. Jack from the guardship opposite Deptford on the eve of his execution, as related in "The World Went Very Well Then." But there are other pictures, as well as original drawings from many of his novels, and if you should ask Mr. Besant which of these he likes best, he will reply that he invariably falls in love with his latest heroine, whether it be Melinda, Bess, Angela, Phillis or Kitty, who had her troubles in the Fleet. Mr. Besant's desk is a model of neatness. His books and papers are all arranged in the most careful way. In the pigeon-holes are character sketches, plots, anecdotes or incidents carefully collected, and no artist more industriously gathers hints and bits of useful information than does the "Chaplain of the Fleet," when he takes his walk abroad, watching and listening to the talk of the people.

His dining-room walls are decorated with clever drawings by Fred Barnard, illustrating his most popular story, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." In the drawing-room is a pencil drawing of the novelist by John Parker, showing Besant as he was thirty years ago, when his beard was yet young and the future was before him. There are many evidences of artistic taste and culture in the surroundings of this home, and it is to this place that the writer withdraws while he is working out the plans and plots of a new story.

As a writer no Englishman of reputation is more voluminous, except it be that prince of all literary workers, Andrew Lang. Lang can turn out an essay, a story, a book review or a poem with equal grace and facility—and at a moment's notice, too. Mr. Besant can turn out a story, a leader, a book review, an after-dinner speech or the biography of a great man with quite as much skill as any one. He was for years a leader writer on the Daily News. He was a fellow-worker in the editing of "The Survey of Western Palestine." He is the author of the "Lives of Coligny and Whittington." He has written books on early French literature, and he has also tried his hand at play-writing, but without much success.

I have enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to Mr. Besant's home, and was highly interested in an interview with him on his own work and literary matters in general. He has always impressed me as Anthony Trollope did—that is, being something of a literary mechanic. Besant does not believe in waiting for moods before beginning to write. Trollope puts his stories together as methodically as a grocer weighs sugar. Besant does his work with equal precision, if not more literary skill. He turns out an enormous quantity of work, and, while he fought against the newspaper syndicates years ago, he is now one of the most valuable writers in this branch of literary industry. He always has a novel on hand. He is seldom or never without work from magazines, and there is not a periodical in London that would not be glad to have contributions from him at his own price, if he had time to perform the work.

Mr. Besant is not very fond of an American interviewer, but the suggestion of international copyright or a mistake in the history of London will cause the distinguished English novelist to throw himself back in his chair and talk freely. He does not like to criticise the work of his contemporaries, but he is not afraid of talking about his own friends or the partnership with his lamented collaborateur, James Rice, who died early in 1882, and in conjunction with whom the early novels of Mr. Besant were written. The partnership between these two men was more than that of a business nature. They were very warmly attached to each other. One, Mr. Besant, was the writer of the firm, and the other, Rice, was very prolific in ideas and clever in concoction in the arrangement of plots. Rice was also the more skillful and level-headed business man of the two. It was he who made arrangements for the sale of the books produced by the firm. He wrote some, but not nearly so much as his partner. All this happened, of course, before Besant had become popular, and publishers were not then struggling for the honor of publishing the stories of these men. Rice, with his superb business ability, perhaps did more than Besant in disposing of their literary wares and making the firm famous. The firm was in many ways a highly successful one, and nobody regretted more than Besant the death of Rice.

Of his late partner he spoke freely and feelingly. "Our partnership extended over a period of ten years," said the popular novelist, "and I am sure that nothing but death could have terminated it. Through it all we had no difference of opinion. We were always in accord. He was a singularly attractive man personally, and our partnership was a very successful one."

"All your books prior to 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' were written in conjunction with Mr. Rice, were they not?" I asked.

"Yes and no," was the answer. "You see, Mr. Rice had something to do with 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' and with at least two other books that were published after his death. Mr. Rice was taken ill in January, 1881, and died in April, 1882.

"Now, all this while," continued the novelist sadly, "there were intervals when he would rally, and I believed that he would recover. In the autumn of 1881 he seemed very well, and we concluded that a short stay in Holland, with its consequent change of air, would set him up again. The last act of our partnership was the arrangement with country newspapers and elsewhere for the publication of 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' It was not then written, but we had an outline, crude to be sure, of what we intended to do. Then Mr. Rice went to Holland, and it was destined that we should never work together again for during the last six months of his life he sank rapidly."

"Then you alone wrote 'All sorts and Conditions of Men?'"

"Yes," said Mr. Besant, "that was Mr. Rice's arrangement when the novel was projected. Had he been strong he would of course have accompanied me in my search in East London for characters and scenes, and I would have had the benefit of his rare judgement. But that was not to be. So I set out alone through the great undiscovered country of East London, I went about the work cheerfully enough, for I did not know that my partner had received his death warrant. My wandering took me through Whitechapel, Stepney, Popular, St. George's in the East, Lime House, Bow, Stratford, Shadwell, in fact, in all directions, I got material that I have used in other novels, but most of it was used in this novel. In Rotherheath I found a certain 'Haven of Rest' for aged sailors, and it was there I got Capt. Sorensen, whom you may remember as one of my favorites in 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' Mr. Rice died before this novel was finished, and I dedicated it to him. With two other stories, 'The Captain's Room,' and 'So They Were Married,' the conditions were about the same. The latter of these, indeed, was written after Mr. Rice's death, but it had been announced during his lifetime and so belonged to the firm."

"You have not worked in collaboration with any other writer since the death of Mr. Rice?" I asked.

"No, I work alone," was the reply.

It has been often remarked by contemporary critics that no novelist in England now writes novels that in some respects differ one from another as much as do those of Mr. Besant. As an instance, what novels could be more unlike, take them all in all, than "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and "119 Great Porter Square," or "The Chaplain of the Fleet" and "Amorel of Lyonesse," or "Dorothy Foster" and "The Inner House?"

It will be remembered that Mr. Besant published a story a short time ago, "The Demoniac," in which the tragic history was told of a young man, rich, handsome, engaged to a beautiful girl, who, in the full blush of his manhood, was seized upon by dipsomania, and who was driven by it to a miserable death.

"You believe that drunkenness is a disease?" I asked.

"Yes I do," said the novelist, "and I believe that it is a disease that is hereditary in many cases, and that its victim is usually powerless in its grasp. I tried to set this forth in 'The Demoniac,' which many critics have declared to be an exaggeration of what might occur in real life, but which I think is not. As for the remedy of your American doctor, I know nothing about it."

The matter of the newspapers then came up, and Mr. Besant seemed of the opinion that they are growing better all the time.

"The journalists of forty years ago," he said, "were, I fear, with few exceptions, of the old Bohemian order. They were, to a large degree, men who were either unfitted for any profession that called for steady work, or broken down at other professions, or notoriously given to elevating the elbow. Now journalism attracts the best sort of men, scholars and men of genius and great ability. Under these circumstances journalism must continue to improve."

Mr. Besant seems to have a deal of work on hand, but he was not prepared to say anything of his next novel. Strange, too, he seemed but little inclined to speak of the "People's Palace."

"It is successful so far," he said "and bids fair to continue so. Of course, I had no idea, when I wrote the novel, what would become of it, so it was a very gratifying surprise to me."

It may not be generally known that Mr. Besant, though a novelist, was originally intended for the church. He escaped taking holy orders by accepting a colonial appointment, "Thus," as he smilingly remarks, "the church escaped one unworthy clergyman, and I escaped what would have been to me the intolerable fetter of the white tie." He perhaps has done more service for humanity in his fiction by taking up the cudgels in behalf of various oppressed classes of humanity than if he had been fitted to lecture from the pulpit. He must feel a pleasurable pride in being the originator of the idea of a palace of delight for the people, where entertainment and instruction might both be provided. It is not every one who lives to see the fulfilment of his dreams and the realization of his hopes. Besant is fortunate in this, that the children of his brain have all become famous, and are liked by men and women who enjoy good stories. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is a story that will live for many years, and if Besant had done nothing else but this, his fame would have been secure. But there is another of his stories that has stirred the hearts of men and women. "The Children of Gibeon" while not so popular as "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," is said to have aided in the much-needed effort to better the condition of industrial women of England.

Mr. Besant's friendships are many. The Queen is one of his most attentive readers, and there is not a man or woman of renown in England, from Gladstone down, who is not on good terms with the popular author. What is more encouraging than all this is the fact that his books have had an enormous sale and his profits have been very large. He is at this time in the zenith of his power. His name is known wherever men and women enjoy good reading. He is in the best of health and spirits. His friends are legion, but none are dearer to him than those children of his brain, who came to him out of the shadow of nothingness and have been transferred by the skill of his magician's wand into the world of flesh and blood.

FOSTER COATES.

Y.P.S.C.E. Reception.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the First Presbyterian Church gave a farewell reception last evening to a number of its members who are about to go away for the summer, and especially to F. L. Allen, who is about to remove to Sodus, N. Y., which place is his former home. Several appropriate selections were rendered by an orchestra, and there was also a vocal solo by Joseph T. Newkirk, a vocal solo by the pastor, Rev. Bert Estes Howard, a recitation by Miss Hattie Pierson, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Auer.

An informal social was then participated in, which was enlivened by ice cream and cake.

CLAREMONT.

The senior preparatory class made an equestrian trip to San Antonia Cañon last Saturday, the 10th.

Rev. Henry W. Jones's house is nearly finished, and he will soon move into it from Pasadena.

Rev. Thomas Hendry, of the Park Congregational Church, Los Angeles, preaches in the college chapel tomorrow, in exchange with Prof. Bissell.

The sophomore class held an enjoyable reunion on Thursday evening.

Pomona College field day exercises occur this afternoon on the campus. There are entries for eleven events: One hundred yard dash, mile run, running high jump, mile walk, hammer throw, hop, step and jump, 440-yard dash, half-mile run, pole vault, obstruction race, putting shot, relay run.

Mrs. Learned and Miss Grace Learned leave for Kansas City and the East next Wednesday.

Miss Abbie C. Kellogg will leave for Chicago on Monday and will remain two months.

The Respectable Aged Poor.

The workhouse is the bugbear of the respectable poor. He would frequently far rather starve than enter it. The provisions of life within its walls are framed to discourage the loafer and the casual. They consequently press wonderfully hard on the men and women who are neither, but who have been worsted in the battle of life. It is easy to say these people should save against the inevitable rainy day, and to quote the example of the French and Scandinavian peasantry.

This kind of advice is generally given by those who have never actually gone into the homes of the poor and faced for themselves the problem and conditions of their life. That infinitely more economy might be practiced nobody in his senses would venture to deny, that an annual saving in drink and tobacco would provide for old age is true in many instances, but there are thousands of poor who have worked hard and lived hard, and yet find themselves, with advancing age staring them in the face, with the very smallest or no provision for that grim and necessitous future.

A long illness may sweep away the scanty savings of years, and in very few trades are there not weeks in every year where work is either very slack or absent altogether. Every year emphasizes these economic conditions, bringing fresh workers into fields already overstocked, while the volume of trade and the returns from agricultural pursuits perceptibly dwindle.—London Queen.

Is the Earth Slowly Freezing?

In Spitzbergen and Greenland, in Alaska, along the banks of the Mackenzie river, even in Grinnell Land between 80 and 83 degrees north latitude—the farthest point yet reached—fossil plants have been found belonging to the carboniferous, jurassic, cretaceous and tertiary periods, and these plants have been described by Professor Oswald Herr of Zurich. The fossil sequoias of Grinnell Land bear an unmistakable resemblance to the living sequoias of California, while the fossil laurel—Laurus primigenia—of ancient Greenland is said to be the direct ancestor of our present laurel.

The cold which overwhelmed the ancient polar regions is not arrested in its progress; the cause which first brought it on is still at work. Our sun is becoming more and more condensed, and by and by it will no longer find in the contraction of its diameter a source sufficient to keep up its energy, and with the extinction of the sun our earth must perish. The approach of this deadly world chill is infinitely slow—so slow that history takes no note of it—but in time the now crowded portions of the earth must meet the fate of Greenland and Spitzbergen. This day is still buried in the distant future, but far off as it is the lesson of the past tells us that it is coming.—Catholic World.

With the Aid of the Children.

Dr. Jane Robbins' scheme to have the children of the city, particularly the tenement children, join in a league to fight dirt and through dirt disease is a strong testimony to the underlying principles of the kindergarten movement. It is through the children that Dr. Robbins will reach the real offenders—the miserably poor, stupid and ignorant parents—and as in sanitation so in morals and character. When the board of health consents, as it cordially does, that the public school system shall be utilized, and its children carry the banners of health into the most noisome and germ breeding corners of the city, the wisdom of the board of education in permitting the same small reformers to spread the leaven of right living in the same crime producing centers is splendidly supplemented.—New York Times.

LINERS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.
One Cent a Word.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The use of the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine in the "Times" composing-room necessitates and warrants the notable modifications which now appear in the typographical style of this page, enabling a more distinct and conspicuous classification of Line Advertisements to be made. The two-line letters are now used in the classification head-lines instead of in the separate advertisements, and all patrons are placed on a level in the matter of prominence. The page will appear in new type every day of the year.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

131 and 135 West First st., Tel. 509.
(Under Los Angeles National Bank.)
Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Ranch hand, $1, etc.; boy for ranch $15, etc.; clerk, country store, $20, etc.; 3 ranch hands, $26, etc.; foreman, $2.50 per day; sack sewer, $2, etc.; hoe downs, $1.50, etc.; sack tender, $2, etc.; forker, $2.50, etc.; man and wife, $35, etc.; coachman, references; brick layer, $4; helper, $2; assistant in slaughter house, $30, etc.; man to burn brick, $3; scraper teamster, $1.75; boy to milk, etc., $10, etc.; header loader, $2, etc.; horseshoer, $3; gardener, $30, etc.; man and wife, $55, etc.; carpenter, $3; man to sell tomales; blacksmith, $35, etc.; header wagon driver, $1.50, etc.; solicitor, for city; plumber, $3.50; hay hands, $1.25, etc.; man and teams, $3.50; man and 8 horses, $6, etc.; blacksmith, $3; boy to chore, $10, etc.; man and wife, $35, etc.; stair builder, $3; German ranch hand, $30, etc.; man for care of team, beach; young man, dairy, $20, etc.; milker, $30, etc.; teamster, $22, etc.; cook for hotel in Arizona, $60; kitchen helper, same place, $35.

Hotel Department, female—2 waitresses, country hotel, $25, etc.; waitress, San Bernardino, $25; waitress, San Diego, $25; waitress, beach, $25; waitress, Santa Barbara, $20; 3 waitresses, city, $20; cook, boarding-house, Pasadena, $30; kitchen helper, $20; good starch ironer, $8 per week.

N. B. Wanted—Tailoress, good country shop, $9 per week.

Household Department—Girl, Riverside, $25; girl, Alhambra, 4 family, $20; girl, Tehachepi, 6 family, $25 and fare; girl, Fullerton, $20; girl, good place, city, $25; several good places, $20; 5 good light places, $15; 2 small girls, $10 and $12.

N. B. Wanted—Good French woman for care of two children, $25.
PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, clerks, professional and business men seeking positions in any locality will find it advantageous to call or address WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 230½ S. Spring st.; offices throughout United States.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN OR SWEDE TO assist in house and attend horse, cow and garden; wages $20. Apply 829 LAKE ST., Westlake Park. 17

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; ONE who has experience preferred. MYER SIEGEL, 227 W. Second st.; call bet. 8 and 10 a.m.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN TO LOCATE IN A GOOD Arizona town; practice guaranteed. Call or address 338 N. MAIN ST. 17

WANTED — SOLICITORS FOR A FIRST-CLASS fire insurance company by A. C. GOLSH, 147 S. Broadway. 21

WANTED—PRICE OF LOTS IN SANTA MONICA tract will be advanced June 20. Buy now.

WANTED—TURNER AT THE WASHINGTON-ST. PLANING MILLS, 1827 S. Main st. 17

WANTED—HONEST BOY FOR FRUIT STAND for board. 631 S. SPRING ST. 17

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WANTED—LADIES MAKE $25 PER WEEK AT home addressing envelopes, circulars, etc. Address with stamp, LOUISE M. FAIRFIELD, South Bend, Ind.

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WANTED—HELP FREE AND WORK. E. NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring. Tel. 113.

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Situations, Male.

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WANTED—PLACE IN A GROCERY STORE BY strong, reliable, young man of 20; will work cheap in order to learn business. Address A, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 18

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WANTED—JULY 1, CARE OF HOME DURING absence of owner; best references. Address A, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 18

WANTED—HEAVY SPRING WAGON, CAPACITY 2500 lbs., cheap for cash. WM. MARKE, Prospect Park. 17

WANTED—BUYER, $1250—5-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 54x158, improved; southwest. OWNER, 247 S. Spring st. 19

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A FINE MARble quarry. Address A, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 17

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A LEGITIMATE business. Address A 47, TIMES OFFICE. 18

WANTED—PRICE OF LOTS IN SANTA MONICA tract will be advanced June 20. Buy now.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL (INCORPORATED,) 144 S. Main st. All are invited to investigate the following claims and satisfy themselves of the truth: This institution has a larger attendance, larger and better equipped rooms, a larger and more experienced faculty of instructors, more thorough and comprehensive courses of study, teaches a better system of shorthand, turns out more successful graduates, and secures lucrative positions for a greater number of its students than any other business college in Southern California. Day and evening sessions; terms reasonable; call at college office or write for elegant catalogue.

THE WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE HAS removed to the upper floor of the Stowell Blk., 226 S. Spring st.; it has now the largest and finest business college rooms in the State, and the largest attendance of any commercial school south of San Francisco; fine passenger elevator running direct to school rooms, rendering stair climbing unnecessary; the public is cordially invited to call and inspect the college in its new location; both day and evening schools in session the entire summer; catalogue and College Journal free. G. A. Hough, Pres.; N. G. Felker, Vice Pres.; E. C. Wilson, Sec.

BELMONT SCHOOL, WITH WHICH HOPKINS'S Academy has been consolidated, beautifully and advantageously situated, 25 miles south of San Francisco, prepares for any college or school of science; 20 scholarships of $200 each, a thoroughly equipped gymnasium, covering 7500 square feet, and fine athletic grounds; next term opens August 9. Catalogue on application; references required. W. T. REID, A.M. (Harvard,) Head Master, Belmont, Cal.

MISS PARSONS AND MISS DENNEN,
School for Girls, 416 W. Tenth st.,
Reopens Thursday, September 28.
Tutors provided for summer.

ST. HILDA'S HALL, GLENDALE, A SCHOOL for girls and young ladies, 3 miles from Los Angeles city limits, reopens September 27. MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

WILLIAM PIUTTI, TEACHER OF PIANO playing from the first rudiments to the highest proficiency. Lessons given all summer. Studio Potomac building, room 2.

BELMONT HALL, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, opens September 26; applications now received. Apply to HORACE A. BROWN, LL.B.

MRS. PEARL W. SEVERANCE, TEACHER OF zither and agent for the famous Schwarzer zither. Residence, 827 W. Sixth st. 30

LOS ANGELES TRAINING SCHOOL (INCORporated,) for kindergartners. Address MRS. N. D. MAYHEW, 676 W. 23d st.

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MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, W. 23D st., will reopen Sept. 27. MRS. G. A. CASWELL, principal.

PIANO LESSONS, 25c EACH; GERMAN METHod; experienced teacher. Address P. O. BOX 870, city.

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FIFTEEN PIANO LESSONS FOR $5; EXPERIenced teacher. Address PIANIST, Times office.

HERR ARNOLD KUTNER, TEACHER OF GERman. 936 S. Hill; P. O. box 598.

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PROFESSIONAL BANJO TEACHER, 131 N. SPRING ST., Phillips Block.

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LUDLAM SCHOOL HAS REMOVED TO 551 S. SPRING.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Price Given.

FOR EXCHANGE—ACREAGE NEAR THIS CITY for houses and lots; Portland, Or., property for Los Angeles property; 8-room house and lot, Newhall st., for Eastern property, or Los Angeles; 6-room house near Belmont st. for anything good. GOSPER & WRIGHT, 129 S. Spring. 19

FOR EXCHANGE—$4500—10-ACRE LEMON and orange grove, some nursery stock, house and stable, at Highland, on Santa Fe; will take city property in part payment, or cash $1800, balance long time 7 per cent. J. T. HANSAKER, Covina, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO HANDSOME RESIdences in course of construction, near Adams st., to be completed in 10 days; strictly modern; to exchange for unimproved land, or what have you? Address OWNER, 2001 Toberman st. 18

FOR EXCHANGE—$4000—20 ACRES, WELL IMproved, near Fresno; good buildings, all in fruit and alfalfa, abundant water; a nice home; for Eastern or California property. R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. Second. 18

FOR EXCHANGE—$3000—A SMALL RANCH IN Glendale Valley all in fruit, with house barn and water, for improved city property. IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—SECOND-HAND STORE FOR city lots. Also 2 horses, harness and wagon for city lots. 265 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 19

FOR EXCHANGE—2-SEATED SURREY, GOOD make, for ladies' bicycle. NORTON & KENNEDY, 209 S. Broadway. 18

FOR EXCHANGE—$5000—INCOME BUSINESS property for residence. Address at once, G, box 73, TIMES. 19

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR a town lot. Address A, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 18

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Miscellaneous.

GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE, 10 COURT st. Map making, topographical work, patent office drawings and specifications; heliographic printing by different processes; x, size, 54 in. by 72 in. J. A. SHILLING.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—SUNDAY-SCHOOL, 9:30 a.m.; children's day exercises, 11 a.m. Evening sermon, "Obedience the Test of Discipleship." Baptism at close of sermon.

CREOSOZONE (FOR DESTROYING LICE,) Flood's Roup Cure, sprayers, bone mills, clover cutters, Petaluma Incubators and brooders. EDWIN CAWSTON, 230½ S. Spring st.

WADE & WADE, ASSAYERS AND ANALYTIcal chemists, 109½ Commercial st.

R. D. LIST, NOTARY PUBLIC—LEGAL PAPERS carefully drawn. 127 W. Second.

LOST, STRAYED—
And Found.

STRAYED—TO MY PLACE, BROWN MARE; 5 years old, branded "G.B." on left shoulder, very gentle, valuable. Owner can have same at ranch of RICHARD GARVEY, San Gabriel, Cal., by paying charges. 20

LOST—PURSE, CONTAINING JEWELRY AND small amount of money, on Main st., between postoffice and Sixth st., evening of June 14. Finder return to 514 S. MAIN ST.; liberal reward. 19

LOST—CHILD'S WHITE CASHMERE CLOAK, on Main st., between First and East Los Angeles Park. Leave at TIMES OFFICE. 17

STRAYED—ONE SORREL HORSE, WHITE SPOT on face, white hind feet. Finder please report to U. WANEMAKER, Glendale, Cal. 17

CHIROPODISTS—
And Manicures.

MISS C. STAPFER, 211 W. FIRST ST., CHIROPodist and manicure.

DR. E. ZACHAU, 124 S. MAIN, ROOMS 4 AND 5. Diseases of the feet only.

FOR SALE—
City Property, Price Given.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.
$850 buys 100 feet on 12th, near Pearl.
$800 buys 50 feet on 30th st., near Grand ave.
$600 buys 50 feet on Adams st.
$1000 buys 50 feet on Bonnie Brae, near Seventh.
$700 buys 50 feet near Pearl and 11th st.
$800 buys 50 feet on Pearl st., near Third.
$350 buys 50 feet near Adams and Hoover sts.
$700 buys 50 feet on 21st; cement walks, etc.
$1800 buys 36 feet on Upper Main through to New High.
$3000 buys 120 feet on Buena Vista, near Bellevue ave., on electric car line.
$1000 buys 50 feet on Bonsallo ave.
$850 buys 50 feet in the Child's tract.
$1150 buys 50 feet on 18th, near Figueroa st.
$1500 buys 30 feet on Bunker Hill, near First.
$8000 buys 120 feet on Grand ave.; sightly.
Business lots on the principal streets at prices that are right.
18 NORTON & KENNEDY, 209 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, CLOSE IN.
Desirable lots for sale in the "Workman Park Tract" at $500 each.
Situate between First and Sixth sts.,
Boyle ave. and Chicago st.
Surrounding beautiful "Hollenbeck Park."
Ten minutes by First-st. cable line to business center.
The temperature on these heights is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than other portions of the city; pure atmosphere, excellent drainage and fine view; easy terms will be given those who will build nice residences at once. Apply to W. H. WORKMAN, 207 S. Broadway. 18

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THESE THINGS:
5 acres Washington st., near Western ave., $5000.
200x200 feet on Los Angeles st., near Second st., $225 per foot.
150x300, Los Angeles st., near Second, $275 per foot.
70x160, Broadway, near Ninth, improvements $5500; income; $800 year; $14,000.
60x175 feet, Olive st., near Eighth; improvements $1500; $5000.
70x120, corner, Grand ave., near Washington; improvements, $4500; income $60 month; $7000.
18 W. R. BURKE, 213½N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—$1150—60-FOOT LOT ON THE north side of Ingraham st.; the cheapest lot on the street; this price for only a few days; it is a bargain.
If you want bargains in lots, houses or acreage, come and see me; if you have such to sell, I can find you buyers; I can loan you money or lend your money.
A. K. CRAWFORD,
147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
2 lots on Sonoma st., $150 each
2 lots on Ida st., $200 each.
2 lots on Waterloo st., $300 each.
2 lots on Casco st., $4000 each.
All near cable line; all 50 feet frontage; terms to suit. HUBBARD & LOVE, Owners,
120½ S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—$21,000—30x165 FT., BROADWAY, bet. Second and Third.
FOR SALE—$21,000—40x165 FT., BROADWAY, bet. Third and Fourth. The two best buys in business property in Los Angeles today or any other day. BEN E. WARD, CLAY & CO., 138 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—
$850 buys fine lot, Adams st., near Main.
$650 buys lot, Orchard ave., near Adams.
$700 buys lot, 21st st.; bargain.
$1100 buys lot, 23d st., 50x150; cheap.
17 BRADSHAW BROS., 101 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—4 BEAUTIFUL LOTS WITHIN 250 feet of Adams, and less than 200 feet from electric railroad; street graded; cement walks; fine orange and other trees, $850 each. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 19

FOR SALE—BY G. W. KING, ST. JAMES CITY Park lots, Daverede tract lots, at various prices; also acreage property in Los Angeles county. For list apply to J. H. MAGOFFY, 128 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—BY G. W. KING, ST. JAMES CITY Park lots, at various prices; also acreage property in Los Angeles county. For list apply to J. H. MAGOFFY, 128 N. Main st.

FOR SALE — CHOICE LOTS WITH LARGE, handsome trees, Washington and Maple ave.; special inducements to party building at once. WILLIAM NILES, on premises.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON CORNWALL AND Boston sts. at $350 and $400; lots on Soto st., $750; easy terms. See F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$450—LOT 19, BLOCK 2, PRITCHard tract, 50x150, on Pritchard st., 300 feet east of Downey ave. cable. Apply at 426 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE—2 FINE LOTS ON THIRD ST., 5 minutes' walk from Spring st.; $600 each if taken this week. Address R, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—$1050—LOT ON BONSALLO AVE.; graded street; don't delay if you want a bargain. G. W. ELLIS, 227 W. Second st. 18

FOR SALE—120 FEET AND IMPROVEMENTS, N.E. cor. of Broadway and Fourth st. J. F. FOSMIR, Fosmir Iron Works.

FOR SALE—WEST END TERRACE NEAR WESTlake Park; lots $300 to $800. PONDER & SMITH, 115 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$700—LOT NEAR COR. JACKSON and Weil. 105½ S. BROADWAY. 19

FOR SALE—
Country Property, Price Given.

FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVES—THE FOLLOWing are the best purchases in California:
$4500 buys the choicest 10 acres at Covina, solid to navel oranges and lemons in bearing; foothill land, rich soil, deeded water in cement flume; worth double.
$2500 buys 10 acres; 5 in navel oranges; 5 ready to set; sandy loam soil; deeded water in cement flume; at Azusa, 50 minutes' ride from city; 5-room house and barn.
$6500 buys 10 acres solid to navel oranges in bearing; rich sediment soil; corner 2 fine avenues; good water right; 5-room house, barn; cheap property at $10,000.
$10,500 buys a model 15-acre orange grove in a high state of cultivation; rich soil; deeded water in cement ditch; fine 2-story house and barn, on fine avenue.
$3200 buys a fine 10 acres at Covina, solid to navel oranges 1 year old; good loam soil; deeded water; small house and farming implements; horse and wagon; potatoes between the trees; crop worth $500.
$5250 buys a fine 12-acre orange and walnut grove; trees in fine condition and loaded with fruit; splendid soil; plenty deeded water; on a fine avenue, 1 mile from good town on Santa Fe.
NORTON & KENNEDY,
Real Estate and Investment Brokers,
18 209 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
FRUIT LANDS.
30 acres in the Lankershim ranch; first-class.
40 acres in the Lankershim ranch; first-class.
Will furnish a perpetual water right of 20 miners' inches with each of the above tracts if desired, for $30 per acre.
26 acres in Lankershim ranch, set out to peaches and prunes, $100; will furnish water if desired.
6 10-acre tracts in same ranch, $80 per acre; on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
215 acres of good lemon land in subdivisions to suit; will put water on same if desired.
15 acres at Moneta, near station, with or without water, as desired. All the above lands are first-class, and will be sold cheap.
S. W. LUITWIELER,
200-202 N. Los Angeles st., cor. Requena.

FOR SALE—$250,000—ORANGE ORCHARDS, walnut orchards, deciduous fruit orchards olive orchards, dairy or farm ranches, fine city residences, hotels, lodging-houses, grocery stores, hardware business, fruit stands, cigar stands, meat markets, saloons, bakeries, restaurants and all kinds of mercantile business; prices from $100 to $250,000; we neither advertise nor try to sell anything that will not stand the strictest investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 13½ acres, all in navel oranges and other fruits; deep, rich soil, plenty of pure mountain water, near Altadena, on the Terminal R.R., a few steps from the station; climate and scenery unsurpassed; great bargain if sold within a few days. HILL & CO., 123 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—LAND IN THE ENGLISH COLONY of Orange County; rich and fertile soil, extensive orchards, even temperature, convenient to school, railway, postoffice, shops and seaside; easy terms to settlers; correspondence solicited. E. PETRIE HOYLE, El Toro, Cal.

FOR SALE—$150—LEMON LAND, $150 PER acre with water; also peach, pear, olive and apricot land; a share of water deeded with each acre; will be pleased to show you this fine property. E. B. CUSHMAN, agent Alamitos Land Co., 101 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 20-ACRE PEACH ORCHARD IN San Fernando Valley; this year's crop will be 200 tons; $5000 crop this year; price $10,000, this crop not included. Call 418 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE — IN TRACTS TO SUIT, CHOICE lemon and orange land in Cahuenga Valley. Apply to DAN McFARLAND, room 13, Burdick Block, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—$2600—CHEAP, 8 ACRES NEAR Glendale; all in large bearing deciduous trees; abundance of water. IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; WALNUT AND orange orchard; will pay 10 per cent. on investment. E. S. FIELD, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 300 trees, water, two miles west Hollywood. Inquire on premises. A. J. YAGER. 17

FOR SALE—$5500—160 ACRES FOOTHILL LAND in frostless belt; 300 trees growing; two miles west of Hollywood. A. J. YAGER. 17

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN FROSTLESS BELT, 2 miles west of Hollywood. Inquire A. J. YAGER, on premises. 17

PERSONALS—
Medical.

FOR LADIES ONLY—THE PROPHYLACTIC Compound is the greatest medical discovery of the age; absolutely sure and safe; every bottle guaranteed. Write to the PROPHYLACTIC COMPOUND COMPANY, Fresno, Cal., for a descriptive circular, which contains information that may save you years of suffering, and perhaps your life; circulars and the preparation can be obtained from all druggists.

DR. WILLIAM DAWSON, MEDICAL ELECTRIcian, rheumatism, gout in all its forms, and nervous diseases of both sexes, successfully treated; no shocks; 9 years' practice in this city; see sworn testimonials at office, 348 S. BROADWAY, bet. Third and Fourth. 26

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INVALIDS, cor. Hill and 16th sts.

FOR SALE—
Houses, Price Given.

FOR SALE—$10,500—HOTEL BUILDING OF 68 rooms in the business portion of this city; cost of building 4 years ago, $28,000; cost of lot, same time, $10,000; size 50x150; this valuable property is now offered to close up an estate for the small sum of $10,500; this is positively the greatest bargain ever offered in this city, and will sell for $20,000 in less than a year. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$2300 SPOT CASH WILL PURchase this $3000 highly-improved home; 6 rooms, porches, cellar, large barn, cow shed, wash house, chicken houses, bearing fruit trees, berries, flowers, beautiful hedge, cement walks; located southwest. Apply CRABB & HASKINS, 128 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT AND BEAUtiful cottage of 8 rooms; every convenience; corner lot, 16th and Santee sts.; see it and you will like it; or would lease to right party. Call opposite mornings, 1002 Santee st. GEO. A. HOWARD. 20

FOR SALE—3-ROOM HOUSE AND SOME FURniture, on Santa Monica beach, a few doors north of Crystal Plunge; placard on house; look at it tomorrow and make an offer Monday. JOHN P. P. PECK, JR., 121 Broadway. 17

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, HOUSE OF 5 rooms and a highly improved lot, 4 feet from electric cars; this is cheap at $1600, or would exchange for a good lodging-house. W. P. ROSS, Pico Heights. 17

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, PANTRY, closets, fine lot fenced, cement walk; this is a lovely home and on the installment plan; half block from street car line; $1350. W. P. ROSS, Pico Heights. 17

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENT PLAN; $1100, 4-room house; $1350, 4-room house; $1400, 5-room house; 3 blocks northest of Plaza. SHINABEL & MEAD, 200 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2200—6-ROOM COTTAGE, HALL, bath, mantel, etc., S.W. near electric cars; $300 cash, balance $20 monthly. TAYLOR & RICHARDS, 102 Broadway. 18

FOR SALE—$5000 FINE RESIDENCE, GRAND ave. near Adams; new 8-room house, modern built; location perfect. BRADSHAW BROS., 101 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1700—GOOD NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE with bath, grate, etc., close in; instalments, $20 per month. IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1600—$100 CASH, $20 MONTHLY, no interest, beautiful 6-room cottage, close to cable; lovely location. DE LA MONTE, 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM COTTAGE, S.W., near electric cars; also 2 larger, instalments. R. D. LIST, 127 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$1650—A MODERN COTTAGE, 5 rooms, near Adams and Hoover. BRADSHAW BROS., 101 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2600—A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE ON 28th st., bet. Main st. and Grand ave. Apply 544 S. SPRING. 20

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE NEAR ELECTRIC power house; price, $1750. 728 ELMORE AVE. 19

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EQUITY IN LOT AND house, 217 E. 28th st. Apply on the PREMISES. 30

FOR SALE—$25 BUYS A NICE LITTLE HORSE. Inquire at WESTLAKE STABLE. 18

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LOT, 645 Maple ave. Inquire on PREMISES. 19

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—WHAT A BEAUTY! SOLID OAK suit, $50, cost $100; some dandy suits, $17; a walnut, marble-top, $15; wardrobe, $6; an elegant walnut one, $20; folding bed, $10; one with mirror, $25; large French mirror, 24x60, for $20, cost $40 knocking them out on carpets, Roxbury, $1, laid and lined; 3-ply, all-wool, 95c. Did you say where? At JOSEPH'S, 429 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—ONE THRESHING, 20-HORSE power engine and boiler, mounted on extra large wheels; 1 stationary, 18-horse power engine and 25-horse power tubular boiler complete; also engines and boilers from 5 to 10-horse power. Inquire at PIONEER IRON WORKS, 368 Aliso st. 24

FOR SALE—POULTRY FARM, 180 HENS, long lease at $10 per month, close in, all necessary buildings, unlimited range; a bargain. EDWIN CAWSTON, 230½ S. Spring st. 19

FOR SALE—CREOSOZONE (FOR DESTROYING lice,) Flood's Roup Cure, sprayers, bone mills, clover cutters, Petaluma Incubators, brooders. EDWIN CAWSTON, 230½ S. Spring.

FOR SALE—HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO. F. MANTON, piano rooms, 654 S. Spring st., formerly 600 S. Spring st. Pianos for rent, $5 per month.

FOR SALE — A TYPEWRITER, CALIGRAPH, nearly new, at a bargain; must sell; going away; call in forenoon. 327 S. BROADWAY. 20

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A COMPENSATED SURveying aneroid barometer, perfect order. PEOPLE'S LOAN OFFICE, 212½ N. Spring. 18

FOR SALE—CHEAP; NEW AND COMPLETE outfit for preserving fruit. Address A, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 18

FOR SALE—FINE STEEL RESTAURANT range, cheap; cash or trade. 626 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE—SOLID-TIRE COLUMBIA SAFETY bicycle, at a bargain. Can be seen at 401 COURT ST. 18

FOR SALE—MORRIS'S POULTY CURE, WHOLEsale and retail. EDWIN CAWSTON, 230½ S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—SQUARE PIANO, VERY CHEAP. ERNEST G. TAYLOR, 214 N. Spring st. 21

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND FURNITURE stock for sale. 226 DOWNEY AVE. 21

FOR SALE—A GOOD CAMPING WAGON WITH top. Call 411 S. SPRING ST. 18

FOR SALE—LARGE ICE CHEST, 7 FOOT MARble slab. 411 S. SPRING ST. 23

FOR SALE — NEW REMINGTON, MODEL '93. 204 S. SPRING ST.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—

NOTICE.

I advertise nothing but what are genuine bargains and will bear fullest investigation. If you want to be treated fairly and squarely, call on me. Fruit stands, cigar stands, bakeries, restaurants, shoe stores, groceries, stationery stores, lodging-houses. We have a good list of all the above businesses at all prices.
HENRY J. STANLEY,
227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—PINNEY HOTEL, at Sierra Madre, ½ mile from Santa Anita depot; 24 rooms, 14 lots, in frostless foothills; would make an elegant private residence or hotel; will be sacrificed for ¼ its value. M. F. O'DEA, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN A live town; dry goods and notions, gents' furnishing goods, etc.; the amount of business last year, $29,650; expenses, $3000; no book accounts, all cash. IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR QUICK SALE OR EXCHANGE PROPERTY or business, loaning or borrowing money, securing partner or additional capital, call or address WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 230½ S. Spring st.; offices throughout United States.

$7500—PARTNER WANTED IN A FIRST-CLASS general merchandise business, well established in the best town in Southern California; worth investigating. IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING GROCERY BUSIness, located in the best business part of Pasadena; a splendid bargain for a live man. Call on KENDALL & HOWE, agents, Pasadena.

FOR SALE—$1500—GROCERY STORE IN GOOD location, including ownership of building, horse, wagons, etc.; room for wood and coal yard. R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. Second. 18

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability to take half interest in a business that will pay from $10 to $20 per day; must have $750. Address A, box 28, TIMES. 17

FOR SALE—A SODA FOUNTAIN, MANUFACtured by James W. Tufts, Boston, Mass.; cost $600 laid down; will sell for $400 cash. Inquire at 517 S. SPRING ST. 18

$1000-$3000—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO INvest this amount in an established business where he can take position. Address A, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 20

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A WELL ESTABLISHED and good-paying horseshoeing shop, centrally located, cheap rent. Address A, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 20

FOR SALE—FINE BLACKSMITH SHOP; GOOD location, splendid business; owner going on ranch. Address M. H., TIMES OFFICE. 19

WANTED—PARTNER, CANDY BUSINESS, TO buy half interest in outfit, horse, wagon; $50 required. Address A, box 30, TIMES. 17

FOR SALE — A BARROOM, CENTRALLY LOcated on Main st.; price $600. Call at CITY EXCHANGE, 119 W. First st. 21

TO LET—OR FOR SALE ON INSTALMENTS, chicken ranch, all improved, ¾ of a mile from city. 265 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 19

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN splendid location, at a bargain. ERNEST G. TAYLOR, 214 N. Spring st. 21

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP IN PROSPERous town of 1500 inhabitants. Address B, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING business, $17,000. Apply at 600 WALL ST., after 5:30 p.m.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, GOOD LOCATION, reasonable rent. Address V, box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING SALOON IN PINOS Altos, N.M. Address G. D., TIMES OFFICE. 23

FOR SALE—TIMES ROUTE, A NO. 1. APPLY at 1123 COURT ST., bet. 5 and 7 p.m. 18

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 10-ROOM LODGing-house. 318 W. SECOND ST. 18

FOR SALE — 5-MILE HOUSE ON EL MONTE road. Inquire at PREMISES. 17

FOR SALE—5-MILE HOUSE ON EL MONTE road. Inquire at PREMISES. 23

MODELS—
And Model-makers.

GOLDMAN & SON, MODELMAKERS, 1702 S. Main st., Los Angeles; models and experimental machinery made to order or repaired; inventors' work strictly confidential.

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO HEALTH-SEEKERS—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping on fruit ranch; hillside, toward Glendale, inside city limits; easy of access; suitable for 2 ladies or man and wife; station of Terminal R. R. near. Address R. P. ANNIN, Station A, Los Angeles. 18

TO LET—AT 239 S. HILL ST., SUNNY FRONT suite of 3 rooms, very nicely furnished, with antique oak furniture, folding beds, body brussels carpets; light housekeeping in third room if desired; also neatly furnished single rooms; terms reasonable; references. 16

TO LET—THE ROYAL, FURNISHED ROOMS; Mrs. Williams has leased the 2 floors over the People's Store, 139 N. Spring st., and having them papered and furnished new throughout as offices and living rooms; will be ready June 15. 17

TO LET—A.O.U.W. HALL, 213 S. MAIN ST.; most handsomely furnished lodge room in city; rent $12 per month. For particulars inquire of F. STANLEY, room 93, Bryson Block. 30

TO LET—AT THE NOBLE WINTHROP, 330½, 332 and 334 S. Spring st., over Allen's furniture store; furnished and unfurnished rooms. HENRY E. BIEWEND, proprietor.

TO LET—2 OR 3 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; closet, bath and pantry. Cor. W. ADAMS and THORNTON AVE., opp. Ellendale Place. 21

TO LET—THE "CALDERWOOD," 308 S. MAIN; furnished rooms, single or en suite; private baths; the best apartment house in city.

TO LET—5 ROOMS, UPPER FLAT, 347 S. HILL; all modern improvements. Inquire for keys 145 S. Broadway. JOS. DANIELS. 18

TO LET—IRVING, 220 S. HILL ST.; LARGE, desirable rooms, with modern conveniences, with housekeeping privileges.

TO LET—HOTEL ST. ANGELO, GRAND AVE. and Temple; cool, airy rooms, with board, $8 per week; summer rates.

TO LET—THE ROBERSON, 522 TEMPLE ST.; neatly furnished rooms, with or without housekeeping; summer rates. 17

TO LET — THE WILLARD BLOCK, 328½ S. Spring st.; furnished and unfurnished, sunny rooms; summer prices. 20

TO LET—HALL, 45x60, AND 3 ROOMS, FOR lodge, society or dancing parties; summer rates. 139 W. FIFTH. 19

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at THE MADISON, 631 S. Main st.

TO LET—SUNNY ROOMS FROM $1 PER WEEK upwards. Inquire BOOKSTORE, Second and Main.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FURnished rooms at the LOCKE, 243 S. Broadway. 23

TO LET — UNFURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, housekeeping; close in. 608½ S. SPRING ST. 14

TO LET — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED front rooms. ORIENT HOUSE, 526 S. Spring.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front room. Apply 656 S. SPRING. 17

TO LET—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, light housekeeping. 602½ S. PEARL. 23

TO LET—4 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, cheap. 412 S. HOPE. 20

TO LET—DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; summer rates. 320 W. SEVENTH. 17

TO LET—CONEY'S RENTING AGENCY, 237 W. First st., runs free carriages.

TO LET — CORNER SUITE, LOWER FLOOR. NORWOOD, Sixth and Hill. 20

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. 512 MAPLE AVE. 17

TO LET — FURNISHED SUITE, HOUSEKEEPing, $12. 518 MAPLE AVE.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS. 139½ S. LOS ANGELES ST., cor. Second. 17

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1115 S. HOPE ST.; also barn in the rear.

TO LET—232 S HILL, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITE with first-class board. 17

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $4 TO $5. 219 N. OLIVE. 19

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—THE MOST COMPLETE LIST OF rent houses, furnished and unfurnished, always to be found at F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 17

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 926 COURT CIRcle near Temple, $16 with water. JOHN BURNS, 213 W. First st., or 932 Court Circle.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply 332 PARK PLACE, near Temple, or E. S. FIELD, Broadway near Second. 18

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 222 WINSTON st.; bath, sewer, cement sidewalk, $17 with water. Apply 636 WALL ST. 17

TO LET — 1388 W. ADAMS ST., 6 ROOMS; large barn, fine grounds; $15 with water. DR. TOLHURST, 108 N. Spring.

TO LET—8-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements; partly furnished if desired. Inquire at 318 W. 30TH ST. 20

TO LET—HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, close in; only $12, with water. R. VERCH, room 80, Temple Block.

TO LET—8-ROOM COTTAGE, 213 S. HILL ST., first door south of Lincoln Hotel. Inquire 216 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, 1122 ANGELINA ST.; key at our office. MILLER & HERRIOTT, 114 N. Spring st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, UNFURnished. Inquire at 720 BANNING ST. 17

TO LET—HOUSES ALL OVER THE CITY. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 107 Broadway.

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FOR 3 MONTHS, A 7-ROOM, 2-STORY house, with all modern conveniences, completely furnished; pleasantly located, on the west side. Apply to WOTKYNS BROS., 56 E. Colorado st., or 188 Grand ave., Pasadena.

TO LET—ONE 5-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED, trees, grass, $25. Also one 4-room flat, furnished, $18. Call at 911 S. HILL ST.; will take you to see them. 18

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, with bath, gas, cook stove and piano, from July 1. Inquire 1423 CARROLL AVE., Angeleno Heights. 18

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, $20, on electric road. Call 105½ S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—
Store Rooms and Offices.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE AT 121 S. BROADway.

TO LET—DESK ROOM, AT 209 S. BROADWAY.

DENTISTS—
And Dental Rooms.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, 239½ S. SPRING, bet. Second and Third; painless filling and extracting, 50c. and $1; crowns, $5; sets teeth, $6 to $10; established in L. A. 10 yrs.

DR. L. W. WELLS, SPRING AND FIRST, WILson Block, elevator. Gold crown and bridge work; teeth extracted, no pain. Room 1.

DR. H. S. TOLHURST, DENTIST, 108½ N. Spring, rooms 2, 6, 7; painless extraction.

DR. H. W. BRODBECK, DENTIST, 223 S. Spring st., rooms 2 and 3.

DR. URMY, DENTIST, 124½ S. SPRING. GOLD crowns and bridge work.

PERSONALS—
Business.

PERSONAL—COFFEE FRESH ROASTED ON our Giant Coffee Roaster; Java and Mocha, 35c lb.; Mountain Coffee, 25c; Germea, 20c; Rolled Rye, 10c; 4 lbs. Rice, 25c; 3 pkts. Starch, 25c; 8 lbs. Corn Meal, 15c; 20 lbs. brown Sugar, $1; 15 lbs. gran. Sugar, $1; 5 lbs. Dried Peaches, 25c; 5 lbs. Raisins, 25c; 10 lbs. Navy Beans, 25c; can Tomatoes, 10c; 3 cans Corn Beef, 25c; can Baked Beans, 10c; Extract Beef, 25c; Hire's Root Beer, 15c; 4 bars Dinmore's Soap, 25c; can Coal Oil, 80c; 3 lbs. Leaf Lard, 30c; Picnic Hams, 14½c lb. ECONOMIC STORES, 305 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL — RALPHS BROS. — GOLD BAR Flour, $1.15; City Flour, 80c; brown Sugar, 20 lbs., $1; 5 lbs. Raisins, 25c; gran Sugar, 15 lbs. $1; 4 lbs. Rice, 5 Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 3 cans Table Fruit, 50c; Germea, 20c; 6 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c; Pickles, 10c per quart; 4 lbs. Peaches, 25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; Midland Coffee, 25c lb.; Eastern Gasoline, 80c, and Coal Oil, 80c; 2-lb. can Corned Beef, 15c; Lard, 10 lbs., $1.10; 5 lbs., 55c. 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth.

PERSONAL—MRS. PARKER, CLAIRVOYANT; consultations on business, love, marriage, disease, mineral locations, life reading, etc. Take University electric car to Forrester ave. and Hoover st., go west on Forrester ave. 3 blocks to Vine st.; second house on Vine west of Vermont ave.

PERSONAL—HAVING BEEN DESERTED BY MY wife, Yanka Weis Schmidt, on the 8th of this month, after 4 days marriage, I hereby notify all concerned that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her. JOSEPH SCHMIDT, Boyle Heights June 10, 1893. 19

PERSONAL—NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO contract bills on my account; and I will not be responsible for any debts not contracted by me personally. LOUIS ELKUS, San Francisco, Cal. 19

PERSONAL—C. S. RICHMOND, THE PRACTICAL gardener, makes and cuts lawns, trims trees, flowers and hedges. Address 1933 SANTEE ST., City.

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE. HIGHest price paid for ladies' new and second-hand clothing. 646 S. SPRING ST. Send postal.

PERSONAL—MORRIS PAYS 50 PER CENT. more for gents' second-hand clothing than others; send postal. 111½ Commercial.

PERSONAL—MISS BOUGHTON'S MILLINERY PARLORS, 321 W. Fourth. Please call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

PERSONAL—MRS. POTTS, DRESSMAKER, REmoved from 400 S. Broadway to SCHUMACHER BLOCK, 107 N. Spring st.

PERSONAL—AN EXPERIENCED MANIPULATOR and gentleman's nurse, well recommended, at 522 TEMPLE ST. 17

PERSONAL — JOHN B. ROUFF, CARPENTER, builder; all jobbing done. Carpenter shop, 226 E. SEVENTH ST.

GOULD, WILL D., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 82-85 Temple Blk., Tel. 1042; Res., 1043.

LIVE STOCK—
Wanted and For Sale.

FOR SALE—A NICE, GENTLE, FAMILY horse, phaeton and harness; also a good top buggy; must be sold by June 20. Inquire at WESTLAKE STABLE, 1522 W. Seventh st. 18

WANTED—AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH, ONE hundred small, gentle mules, broken to saddle, in either large or small lots. Address with price, J. S. MILLS, Agent, Pasadena, Cal. 17

JUST ARRIVED AT CALIFORNIA STOCK Yards, 238 S. Los Angeles st., two carloads of fine-broken, all-purpose horses, and don't forget it. ALLEN & DEZELL.

FOR SALE—GOOD TEAM, WAGON AND HARness; weight of team, 2500 lbs.; cheap. Address GEO. W. FOLEY, 428 S. Chestnut st., East Los Angeles. 17

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE mare, 16 hands high, 6 years old, and one good colt, at 345 S. BURLINGTON AVE., bet. First and Fourth sts. 19

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HORSES FOR CASH, well broken and sound, $40 upwards; large bay team, weight 2400; sound pair for $80. Rear 417 WALL ST. 19

FOR SALE—COWS, INSTALMENT PLAN; THOROughbred pigs; bulls for service; pasture near city. NILES, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE by D. K. TRASK, receiver Pacific Railway Co., at stables, cor. 12th and Olive sts.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A HORSE without taking any chances whatever, see V. V. COCHRAN, 317 E. Second st.

WANTED—STOCK TO PASTURE ON UNHARvested grain fields; rates reasonable. DR. PARKER, 145 N. Spring st. 21

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF ALL kinds bought, sold and exchanged. 411 S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE — GOOD HORSE PASTURAGE AT reasonable rates. Inquire of C. E. DAY, 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 5 BEAUTIFUL FRESH COWS, large milkers, $40 up. 236 E. 30TH, near Main. 17

FOR SALE—FOUR YOUNG, FRESH COWS, TWO with heifer calves. Cor. 21ST AND TOBERMAN. 18

FOR SALE—$35 BUYS A NICE LITTLE PONY and saddle. Inquire at WESTLAKE STABLE. 18

FIRST-CLASS ALFALFA PASTURAGE, ARTESian water, shade. W. DENBY, Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COW AND CALF, cow is large milker, $50. 517 BOYLE AVE.

FOR SALE—FAMILY HORSE, $80; WORK horse, $40; sound, safe. 331 S. SPRING. 18

FOR SALE—FINE SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVers. T. H. REYNOLDS, 628 S. Olive st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; JERSEY COW. APPLY 1978 ESTRELLA AVE., cor. 21st. 18

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK DRIVING TEAM. DUNPHY, 309 W. Second st. 18

FOR SALE—A GOOD GENTLE HORSE. SINGER MFG. CO., 216 S. Broadway.

WANTED—AT 309 S. LOS ANGELES, HORSES, wagons, buggies, for cash.

FOR SALE—FINE SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVers at 317 W. FIFTH ST.

FOR SALE—FINE FRESH JERSEY COW. 211 KUHRTS ST., E. L. A. 18

FOR SALE—ONE YOUNG GENTLE HORSE. 408 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COW. 423 E. 23D ST. 22

FOR SALE—
City and Country.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SPECULATION IN THE city.

Splendid corner lot, 100x125, close in, on cable line; street graded and sewered; 2 fine modern 5-room cottages handsomely decorated, patent closets, bath, etc., nice lawns, cement walk; income more than 10 per cent. net on price asked, and can be more than doubled at little expense; only $4500.

Ten acres very choice alfalfa land on New Main st., only a short distance outside city; nothing else less than $200 to $300 per acre near this. Price for few days, $1500.

Lot on Pico, just off Pearl, adjoining elegant house, cement walks, $1300.

Largest lot in Kincaid tract, 50x162, $800.
18 W. H. NEISWENDER, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE AT RIVERSIDE, 18 ACRES $900, and 17 acres $800.
New, modern, 6-room house, W. 22d st., $2600. Ditto, 7 rooms, $2900. New, modern 8-room house, 30th st., $3000.
Acreage at Gardena, in fruit, $110 per acre.
Beautiful lots, Angeleno Heights, $500. Choice lots near Echo Park, $175. Ditto on Boyle Heights, $175. GOSPER & WRIGHT, 129 S. Spring. 18

FOR SALE—$12,500—170 ACRES AT REDLANDS, with best water right. For particulars see A. C. GOLSH, 147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE OF LOTS IN SANTA MONica tract will be advanced June 20. Buy now.

MASSAGE—
Hammam and Other Baths.

HAMMAM BATHS, 230 S. MAIN ST.—TURKISH, sulphur, vapor, electric, ear ... ion, massage and Hammam special baths scientifically given; the only genuine Turkish bath in the city; ladies' dept. open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; gentlemen's dept. open day and night.

LOS ANGELES CURE, BATH AND MASSAGE Institute, 639 S. Broadway, near Seventh st. New science of healing, steam and various kinds of baths. DR. LUDWIG GOSSMANN, practitioner of natural therapeutics.

HOT SALT BATHS, MASSAGE TREATMENT by American lady, 331½ S. SPRING ST., room 8; hours 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICITY; ALSO SOMEthing important to ladies. MRS. ROBBINS, 108 E. Fourth st., room 42.

MEDICATED ELECTRIC BATHS; ALSO SOMEthing important to ladies. MRS. ROBBINS, 108 E. Fourth st., room 42.

LINES OF CITY BUSINESS—
Miscellaneous.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—LAZARUS & MELZER, wholesale and retail. 111 N. Spring st. Tel. 58.

ALBERT TURNEY, ARCHITECT, ROOMS 66 and 67, Stowell Block, 226 S. SPRING.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 542-564 Buena Vista st.

If any one, or his wife,
Wants
anything,
or
Help
of any kind,
or is seeking
a
Situation,
or has anything
For Sale,
or property
To Let,
or
For Exchange,
or has
Lost or Found
anything, what is he to do about it? Why,
Advertise
in the
Los Angeles Times.

Thieving Habits Are Hard to Cure.

It is well known that by a wise employment of punishment animals can be trained and improved. There are, however, instincts that it seems impossible to change. The cat, in spite of a long domesticity and repeated punishments, never loses its habit of stealing, and a curious coincidence is that among criminals a thief is the most difficult to reform and is generally incorrigible. Severity may help feeble animals sometimes, but it renders the more vigorous vindictive. In the case of criminal man the same idea is true.—Current Literature.

A Good Excuse.

She—I noticed when your young friend, the poet, entered the room the other night his dress coat was buttoned. Didn't he know any better than that?

He—Oh, yes, but he couldn't afford to wear a vest.—Quips.

WALL PAPER AT COST. Closing-out sale. Eckstrom & Strasburg, 307-309 South Main.

WE HANG wall paper for 10c a roll at 23 S. Spring street.

THE MUTINEERS.

Home! How the word thrills in a lonely sailor's heart, wandering to the ends of the earth in hourly peril of the elements! As I leaned upon the quarter deck rail, gazing pensively at the beautiful scene about me, my spirit flew back to my own New England home, where a beloved wife and two bright children awaited me. The moon shone down from a starlit sky, the reflection dancing like silver on the gently murmuring waters, while the forest giants of the darkly outlined shore seemed beckoning me mysteriously. The soothing calm, the gentle sleep of nature wrapped their influence round my senses, and I slumbered.

From dreamland I again came back by imperceptible degrees to a realization of my surroundings, and as dawning consciousness revisited my eyes I found them resting intently on an object floating just below me. With a smothered exclamation I shook myself and stared again. Surely not a boat!

And yet such it was—a rude, native canoe at the mercy of the waves without occupant or paddle. There it rode right in the track of the reflected moon, oscillating gently on the swell.

After the first moments of silent surprise I naturally cast about me for some explanation of the phenomenon. I scanned the waters in all directions and tried to pierce the gloomy blackness of the shore, but the deeper shadows moving there were the creatures of my own imagination. No unusual object met my view, and when I ran my eyes over the deck I found it equally deserted.

However little credence I might put in the idea of ghosts and goblins, I thought it best to suppress the occurrence from my more superstitious mates, and the next morning the crew weighed anchor and trimmed the sails for home in happy ignorance of the mysterious canoe.

But the affair rankled in my memory, and I caught myself pondering on it by fits and starts in a way that annoyed my own good sense. Not that I was superstitious, for the same good sense assured me that spirits never made use of material objects in the exercise of their erratic capers, but I dreaded some mischief which I could not define to myself. And I was soon to learn my fears were not without foundation.

A gloomy day of gusty winds and lowering clouds, rolled above each other like a scroll, had settled down upon the sea. Damp, drizzling, penetrating, the very masts and rigging seemed to reek and shiver under its depressing influence, while the men huddled together in their storm coats for the purely human desire of mutual comfort and support.

I was pacing the quarter deck alone wrapped in meditation, when a touch upon my arm roused me. Old Jack Marley, my first mate, stood at my side, his phlegmatic features illumined by an unusual expression of animation. He had even suffered his pipe to go out—a sure sign that something was amiss.

"Cap'n," he said, "there's foul work afoot here. I've just been down in the hold an heard voices behind the false bulkhead."

"Voices!" I exclaimed.

"Aye, aye, sir!" he responded, rubbing his nose with vexation. "There's four of 'em, mutineers, sir, as was set ashore on the Guinea coast," and then he went on deliberately to reveal a plot which he had overheard—a plot to seize the brig—so diabolical in its details as to bar description.

I listened in dumfounded amazement to his narration, while my mind flew back over the various suspicious circumstances of the case, now made clear, with severe contempt for my own lack of penetration. The mystery of the empty boat was explained—the convicts had stolen aboard and secreted themselves while I was asleep. When I roused myself and asked old Jack's counsel, he was ready with it promptly.

"You just let me speak out, cap'n, and I'll spin you a plan that'll fetch them out of there in a hurry. In the fust place, veer the vessel broadside to the waves and let the wind keel her over. Then let some one sing out for the lifeboats, and, mark my words, they'll scramble up quicker n'r they went down. We can meet 'em at the hatchway and bowl 'em over like so many ninepins."

No time was lost in putting the plan into execution. I called the men to me one by one in order to avoid suspicion by any unusual movement and informed them of the circumstances.

They certainly brought the ship about with surprising rapidity, and as she heaved over with a violent lurch we stationed ourselves on each side of the hatchway, armed with ropes and clubs. I had given strict orders that the rascals were to be no more than knocked over, and when all was ready I directed old Jack, who had the most terrific voice among us, to sing out, and, my conscience, he did!

"Breakers! Breakers! Breakers to the leeward!"

Then I gave the orders in a furious shout to lower away the boats, and while the helmsman plunged her nose into the waves my men raised an appalling yell that might well give those below the impression that pandemonium had broken loose.

The effect was magical. We heard a violent scrambling and cursing as of men in dire terror, and immediately after several dark forms appeared rushing for the deck—ugly looking customers even by the dim light.

Having seen my prisoners secured, I had the brig put about on her course again and then led them below, where I questioned them. But why attempt to depict their mad ravings, beginning with dire threats of vengeance and terminating in cowardly appeals for mercy? We could get little satisfaction out of them and concluded, after a brief discussion, that out safest course would be to send them back whence they had come.

Our course lay in the track of vessels engaged in African traffic, and we were so fortunate a few days later as to fall in with a ship bound for the coast. The captain willingly agreed to take the prisoners in hand, and the sea being calm we lost no time in shifting their berths. Not until then did we sleep in peace.

Well, the voyage terminated satisfactorily to all concerned, but you may rest assured that taught me the lesson never again to fall asleep while on the watch.—C. C. Archer in Cincinnati Post.

A Meteorological Balloon.

M. Renard thinks he has obtained a cloth and varnish at once sufficiently light and impervious to hydrogen to make a balloon which will put below itself eleven-twelfths of the earth's atmosphere, ascending to a height of 12 miles. His proposition is to equip such a balloon with a self registering barometer, thermometer and octinometer and then set it free. The instruments are to be packed in a sort of interior skeleton of light willow work. The weight of the whole thing is only 22 pounds, and nearly half this is allotted to the meteorological apparatus. The estimated cost of each ascent is $10.—Journal de Physique

NOTICE.

Consumers of water from the Los Angeles City Water Company plant are hereby notified that if they permit any building or street contractor to use water from their hydrants, unless such contractors show a permit from this company, their water will be shut off without further notice, and a penalty will be charged for such infraction of the regulations before water will again be put on.
LOS ANGELES CITY WATER COMPANY.

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at THE TIMES counting-room. Price, $1.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Law and Order.

The United States is still for law and order, and in favor of giving every man the right to defend his life and property. Howling mobs and reckless strikers are not to have things all their own way. American law still recognizes the right of the individual to protection when his property rights are assailed, and his own right to make use of all necessary measures to defend his possessions.

All right thinking and intelligent citizens will rejoice in the justice which determined the abandonment of all the criminal charges against H. C. Frick and the Carnegie Company in connection with the Homestead riots last summer. It will be remembered that Frick and others were charged with manslaughter. The counsel for the prosecution acknowledged that cases could not be made out against the defendants, and they joined in the request that the cases be dropped. This action is of significant importance, as it conveys in legal form once more the lesson that lawlessness is apt to forget, that a man or company may defend his or its property against the unauthorized and unlawful entrance or occupancy of others.

A Shock.

Hoke Smith has a big account to settle on his hands and there ought to be no delay in straightening matters out. And it's a good rule to have the work of reformation thoroughly done at home before much missionary work is attempted in outside circles.

It will shock the pension purgers of the Cleveland administration to learn that Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, draws a pension of $30 a month for a gunshot wound. The country has never heard that this wound interferes with Mr. Gresham in his efforts to earn his living. He has been keeping the wolf from the door with considerable success, and would, no doubt, be able to save himself from the gaunt beast even if he were deprived of his pension money. It appears that Secretary Gresham, as well as Mr. Black, President Cleveland's old Commissioner of Pensions, comes under the head of those to whom Hoke Smith would deny the pension privilege.

Hoke Smith has not probably very much love or sympathy for those who fought to save the Union under whose glorious banner he now holds such a responsible position. The patriotic strains of "Marching Through Georgia" would not have any melody for his ears. He has no reverence nor friendship for the men or the party who triumphed. He proposes not only to cut down the pension list to the utmost in his power, but to entirely purge his department of Republicans, and give their places to Georgians, leaving even hungry Northern Democrats angry and dissatisfied.

But this little Democratic quarrel for office let the Democracy settle among themselves. The great question before the American people is whether this Government can be accused of being too generous with its brave and loyal defenders as old age, decrepitude and feebleness comes upon them.

That the pension list is large and that it absorbs no inconsiderable amount of the Nation's income we do not deny. But the rebellion was a gigantic one, and it took the largest armies the world has ever known to quell it. The war was thrust upon the North, and it drained from it its best blood. It took an army of strong, lusty young men; it sent home a depleted army of crippled and disabled veterans, many of them with shattered health and the ineradicable seeds of disease planted in their system. They came home to begin life again, and to find their business passed into other hands, so that they were compelled to take up the threads of industry at new points, laboring under many disabilities and disadvantages. Yet how meager is the sum which the Nation gives them individually, and which Democratic jealousy or hatred would curtail, or, if it dared, withhold. Compare the treatment which the American soldier receives with that of the soldiers of other civilized countries, and it will be no difficult conclusion to reach that the American Republic is not over generous in its treatment of its old soldiers, or that it is liberal when we consider the needs of those pensioned. Many who are disabled receive only the wretched pittance of $4 to $12 a month. That is not enough to furnish them with any of the luxuries of life, but added to what they are able otherwise to obtain, it serves merely to keep body and soul together, and it is also a perpetual reminder to the old soldier, for which he is grateful, that the Government which he helped to save, and which without his strong arm would have perished from the earth, has not forgotten him, but still remembers the sacrifices made in her defense.

France and Germany have a thorough system of taking care of their honorably discharged and disabled soldiers. Goverment controls all the employments in those countries, which are and strictly private, and these she holds as a government privilege to bestow upon those who have loyally served the State. The employments thus afforded by the government give a better support than the meager pensions which the Government of this great and wealthy and prosperous Nation accords to those whose best young years were given to the service of their country, but who now are passing feebly, with eyes dimmed with years, down the slopes of age. It is not the pension money paid that these enemies of the old soldier care for. They are after the old soldier himself. They sorrow to see him rewarded for the lusty blows which he gave the rebellion, for that loyalty and love of country which made secession impossible and saved the old flag with not one star missing from its folds. It is couchant treason which wears the garb of loyalty and cries out against what it denominates the over-generous treatment by this Government of its pensioned defenders. There is no patriotism concealed in that cry. When we regard the blood and the treasure poured out to save the life of the Nation it seems no excessive display of gratitude to give to the soldiers the small pittance from month to month which the law allows. If retrenchment is needed let it not begin with the pensioned defenders of the Republic.

Commander H. C. Taylor, who was formerly connected with the Nicaragua Canal, has submitted to the directory of the company a plan looking to the early inauguration and completion of the enterprise. The plan provides for the building of the waterway by the people of the United States themselves, in their individual capacities as investors and capitalists, and not through the action of their legislatures or money centers. Mr. Taylor proposes that bureaus be established in some sixty of the principal cities of the United States, whence a regular campaign can be carried on, pamphlets distributed, lectures sent out, and other means adopted to stir up and sustain interest in the project. He believes that $20,000,000 can be raised in this way, through the sale of bonds to the people, in less than six months, and this amount would be sufficient to insure the completion of the canal. If the people of this Pacific Coast only half realized the benefit which the Nicaragua Canal will be to them, they would go to work and build it themselves, without waiting for outside assistance

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The report that the twenty-hour train service between New York and Chicago had been discontinued is denied. The train is doing a good business. To meet a general demand for more rapid transit, other roads are putting on trains that are genuine flyers. The Pacific Coast is, so far, a long way behind in the quick time procession, although a train has recently been put on between San Francisco and Monterey that covers part of the distance at a rate of over sixty miles an hour. To ensure faster speed in California, the roadbeds will have to be overhauled and improved. There is room for considerable shortening in the time between the Atlantic and Pacific. The record of three and a half days from New York to San Francisco, by the Jarrett and Palmer train, has never yet been beaten, although seventeen years have elapsed since that time was made.

It may be flattering to American genius, but it is very annoying to find that American goods are imitated on a gigantic scale in Europe. The Germans reproduce American sewing machines, stoves and all sorts of tools, substituting iron for steel. These are marked with American brands and sent to all parts of the world. Ingenious Britishers are making counterfeits of Yankee textile fabrics, and the looms of Manchester are turning out millions of yards of cotton annually, which bear the names and brands of American manufacturers. These goods are "sized" with white of egg to give them a good appearance, which, of course, disappears after the first wash.

The attendance at the World's Fair is encouraging and as compared with the Centennial is marvelously in advance. During the first twenty-nine days there were 1,085,592 paid admissions at Chicago. During the first twenty-nine days at the Centennial there were only 645,036 paid admissions. Surely we may look upon this Columbian Exposition as a success.

In connection with the sharp criticism which the Russian treaty has received, it is interesting to note the report that the Czar intends to promulgate an ukase on January 1, abolishing deportation to Siberia, and extending the same judicial procedure which obtains in Russia proper to Siberia, with the exception of trial by jury.

In view of the horrors resulting from the recent catastrophe at Ford's Theater, the Washington Star suggests that it would be well to have the Emergency Hospital near the Government Printing Office. Doubts as to the safety of that establishment were raised years ago.

San Francisco would better hurry with that exposition. The Sultan of Turkey is said to be ambitious to get up a world's fair at Constantinople. It would never do for the city on the Golden Horn to knock out the city by the Golden Gate.

Warm weather is at last upon us, but it comes accompanied by cool and refreshing breezes which mitigate the heat and rob it of all that sultriness which often makes June days so uncomfortable at the East. There's still a premium on California climate.

The closing of the dives in San Francisco has resulted in throwing nearly two thousand women out of employment, some of whom have families to support, and the question now is what are they to do?

According to a recent computation, the standing armies of Europe last year cost an aggregate of $813,800,000. What an enormous sum to be contributed largely by men who work for a dollar a day and less!

It makes all the difference in the world, you know, whether it's the Republican or the Democratic ox that is gored. If the one hundred million gold reserve had dropped to $90,000,000 under President Harrison, how our dear Democratic brethren would have howled. Now they are as quiet as two-days'-old puppies.

IMITATION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

Bogus Sewing Machines, Stoves and Tools Sent by Germany to South America.

Consuls have become weary of calling attention to frauds dangerous to the trade of the United States, which are conducted on a gigantic scale in Europe. The Germans reproduce American sewing machines, stoves and all sorts of tools, substituting iron for steel. They mark them with the names and brands of Yankee manufacturers and send them to South America, Africa and all over the world. Though of wretched quality they are cheap and, a writer in the Boston Transcript says, actually crowd out the real American goods. In this fashion iron machines are substituted for our own steel ones in South America, and Colt's and Remington's revolver's are buriesqued, as one might say, in the cheapest possible materials. American machines are taken apart and the pieces copied with iron castings, which are put together to form clumsy counterfeits. This is done with all of the finest agricultural implements. The imitations lead the observer to speculate as to the probable period of time during which the world would have been without such useful inventions if it had been left to Europeans to discover them. Ingenious Britishers are making counterfeits of Yankee textile fabrics, and the looms of Manchester are turning out millions of yards of cotton annually which bear the names and brands of American manufacturers. These cottons are marked in China, because the Chinese have a liking for products of this sort from the United States. They are very heavily "sized" with white of egg, to give them a good appearance. Of course, the "sizing" does not stand a wash. One consul in China has suggested that an umbrella should be sold with each bolt of such cotton, inasmuch as a lady who happens to be caught by a shower in a nice cotton dress, too often comes home wearing a mosquito bar. In the same way American sheetings, muslins and calicoes are being driven out of Central American markets by wretched goods made from East Indian and Egyptian short-staple cotton, and bearing the trade mark of the best American mills.

Queer Facts About Money.

[Boston Transcript.]

There are 119,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of these are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the Government for recoinage or is held by the treasury. Congress appropriates from $100,000 to $150,000 yearly for recoining the uncurrent silver coins now in possession of the treasury. These are mostly half dollars, and are not circulated, because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them amounted to $26,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of the minting, but is required to reimburse the treasurer of the United States on account of the loss of weight which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. This loss amounts to $30 on every $1000, and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's account straight.

Coal Deposits in Mexico.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Considerable attention has been attracted to the reported discoveries of coal in the Huasteca (Vera Cruz,) or tropical district lying on the eastern or gulf side of the mountains which line the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The existence of coal in these localities has been known for a long time, and it appears that the matter has been taken up by a syndicate of English capitalists who have sent experts into the region. It is asserted that the latter have pronounced the thickness and extent of the deposits to be very great, and the coal to be of the best quality. Tests of the fuel are said to have given an average result of 88 per cent. of fixed carbon.

More Brunettes Brides Than Blondes.

[Gedney's Magazine.]

The brunette type is becoming more numerous in England and on the continent generally. Mr. Gladstone, who observes most things, said some years ago that light haired people were far less numerous than in his youth. This statement was borne out by the results of the statistical inquiry undertaken by Dr. Beddoe, who examined 726 women and found that 369 were brunettes and 357 blondes. Carrying this inquiry a step further, says the New Orleans Picayune, Dr. Beddoe learned that 78.5 per cent. of the brunettes had husbands, while only 68 per cent. of the blondes were married. From this it appears that in England a brunette has ten chances of being wedded to the nine chances of the blonde, and Dr. Beddoe went on to argue that "the English are becoming darker because the men persist in selecting the dark haired women as wives." The same thing is happening in Germany, in France, in Switzerland and elsewhere on the continent.

A Few Popular Fallacies.

That a good appetite is always bliss.
That treading on a velvet carpet edifies the soul.
That it is worth while discovering a new comet.
That calling it a landscape will improve the back yard.
That the poetic habit is an abomination and a snare.
That it's easier to analyze a dude than carbonic acid gas.
That a taste for liquor is one of the symptoms of genius.
That cat music isn't strong enough to penetrate a brick wall.
That there's more science in safe breaking than there is in poker.
That encyclopædic knowledge can purchase a 5-cent cigar.
That watches with the most expensive movement keep the best time.

New Sensation for Gresham.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Secretary Gresham must feel a good deal like a fish out of water when he joins with Blount, the Georgia Colonel, in hauling down the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu.

Four Years More of Grover.

[Lima Republican-Gazette.]

Wheat is lower in price than it has been before in thirty years. Wool is also bringing a less price than it has for years past. And "four years more of Grover."

How She Lost Faith.

[Exchange.]

"Do you pray for your husband?" asked the minister of Mrs. Biff.

"I don't need to," replied she. "I've got him."

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

A Promising Message That Comes from Denver.

A Road That is to Be Built to the Pacific.

The New Southern Pacific Compound Engines are Arriving.

The California and Nevada Enterprise on the Bay—The Orange Crop—General and Local Notes—Scrap Heap.

A special dispatch from Denver to the San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th inst. says: The Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco Railroad, designed to reach the Pacific Coast, begins to look like an assured thing. The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting last night at the Mining Exchange for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Railroad Building. The meeting was one of the largest recently held by the Chamber, and was called to order by President W. N. Byers. A map had been put up in plain view of all present, showing the proposed line of the route. It was critically examined by a large number of those present, and the advantages of the line proposed were favorably discussed by all. Ex-Gov. Evans addressed the meeting and gave the names of thirteen men who, he said, were willing and able to put $50,000,000 into the enterprise. Mr. Evans entered into a strong argument for the construction of the road. He pictured the advantages it would give to Denver and the State, and the splendid field it would open for manufacturing and commercial interesrs.

E. P. Wells, president of the Westminster University, pointed out on the map the line along the White River, and explained the ease and comparative cheapness with which the road could be built. He said the maximum grade for the greater part of the line would not exceed 1 per cent. after passing fifty miles from Denver, and that the curves would be less than 16°. He also said that an offer to build the five-mile tunnel through the main divide of the mountains for $800,000 had been made by one contractor, and that another had offered to build it for $80 per foot. Surveys have been made for a distance of 160 miles along the proposed route and locations made. Most of the route had been gone over in a general way. The motion to adopt the report of the committee, as well as the articles of incorporation, was carried unanimously.

DEPEW SAYS LOWER RATES.

CHICAGO, June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Chauncey M. Depew was in Chicago today and expressed himself on the World's Fair rates. "The present rates," he said, "are unquestionably too high, and they will come down. The truth of the matter is that reports of the incomplete condition of the fair have caused railroad men to think no occasion for lower rates existed, but now that the exposition is complete the railroads will do the fair thing and put in satisfactory rates."

GREAT NORTHERN'S RATES MET.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), June 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Northern Pacific Railroad will meet the cut in rates announced by the Great Northern, and will, commencing June 18, make the following reduced rates to Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington points: From St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Helena or Butte, first-class $25, second-class $18; to Spokane, first-class $30, second $20; to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and all other North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound points, first-class $35, second-class $25.

SCRAP HEAP.

The Southern Pacific will run a special train to Santa Monica on the Fourth for the Athletic Club, to carry the bicycle starters and judges, with others who may want to go. The train will leave as soon as the bicyclists have been started, and will make a rapid run to Santa Monica.

The Southern Pacific announces half rates between all points on July 3 and 4.

The Rocky Mountain News of Denver says: "President Otto Mears of the Rio Grande Southern is in New York. It is reported that his visit is connected with a plan to extend the Rio Grande Southern, and that work on a line from Durango to Phœnix, Ariz., may be begun in the fall, if satisfactory arrangements can be made in New York. Arizona is anxious to have close railway relations with Denver, and the line to Phœnix would open up the richest section to Colorado capital and trade."

A fine depot is being built at Prescott by the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix Railroad Company.

Work on the ferry pier of the California and Nevada Railroad is progressing surely if not very rapidly. Already 1400 feet of piling has been driven from the Alameda shore near the Judson Iron Works. Shiploads of lumber will soon arrive, and then the work of capping will be commenced, the completion of which will greatly facilitate the pile-driving portion of the labor of construction. The wharf will be run out to deep water, and will be between two and three miles long.

A freight agent in Los Angeles estimates that there are yet in Southern California about three hundred and fifty carloads of oranges to go Eastward.

The first of the fourteen large passenger engines ordered by the Southern Pacific for mountain work arrived at Sacramento Thursday morning. The new locomotives will be used in the Sierra Nevadas and Tehachepi. They carry much more steam than the ordinary engine, and have large and heavy driving wheels, which will enable them to pull longer and heavier trains over the grades than the engines now in use.

According to the Las Vegas Optic, a Santa Fé superintendent received this application for employment:

my Dear sir—
I wish you to gime a job of Breaking on the Cars if you wish to gime a job of Breaking on the Cars I air 21 years old if yer don't Beleave it you ought to Bleve it my father said that if yer Diden Bleve it I waz 21 yer needen He said he stud good for my age he said that I was 21 for I am stout and hearthy I am strong I can lift 600 pounds on the s'Cale I am quick I will work on any train you put me on.

San Francisco has discovered that the new tariff sheets by the water route of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and by the all-rail line to Los Angeles and intermediate points show that merchandise can be shipped to Bakersfield by the way of Los Angeles at a much lower rate than it can be freighted to the head of the San Joaquin Valley direct.

"A legal fence" has been defined in Kentucky as one that is "pig-tight, horse-tight and bull strong."

AMONG THE ARTISTS.

Los Angeles is not barren of places to visit where much will be found to please and interest. Among her studios alone many delightful days might be whiled away, and the eye of the true artist never tire of the studies presented to it. And to the lover of genuine art no more attractive studio can be found than that of

MR. EUGENE TORREY,

where Nature is met in all her phases, and humanity seems breathing from the canvas.

Among his recent works is a fine painting entitled, "The Shipwreck," which tells a story of woe and woman's breaking heart as powerfully as words could depict it. The ship has broken up, and its timbers are tossed by the angry breakers. There are the cold, gray rocks and the dashing spray, the gray mist filling the air, and the clouds driven before the winds. But pathetic interest centers in the sailor's wife, who sits upon the rock in an agony of suspense. Sorrow and dread are depicted in her bowed form as she leans above the little sleeping baby, which she clasps in her arms. The face is hidden, but her whole attitude is full of woe. You need no interpreter to tell the story which the picture holds. It is as eloquent as the "Angelus," though the story which it tells is full of tears.

Very different is the picture of "The Fishergirls," sitting in the warm glow of sunset upon the shore. This is a picture of peace and of quiet restfulness. The day's toil is all ended, the basket beside them is full of finny treasures; the sea is placid, only a few silvery ripples break upon the white sands. The girls are looking out over the water with musing glance. They love the sea and the wild, fair shore. Their faces are full of character, for they are sea-taught, and from it many a lesson of life they have learned. How wide is the perspective, and, as for coloring, Nature might almost be deceived into thinking it was her own. It is a pretty idyl.

In Mr. Torrey's studio was a pretty Spanish girl who, with her banjo, was sitting as a model. And he had nearly finished her upon the canvas. There was the long, dark hair, the olive complexion, large, dark eyes of velvet softness, the full-lipped, sensuous mouth, and the cheeks glowing with rich color. It is the senorita of long ago, as well as of today.

MISS HELEN COAN

is now busy in painting a specimen of desert cacti with yellow blossom, and most signally has she succeeded in repeating Nature's handiwork. She has also a painting of golden California poppies, which look as if they had been brought in from the green hillsides.

Another pretty picture upon an easel is that of an old adobe with background of mountains. The red-tiled roof is there, the gray old walls, and the green vines creeping over the trellis. And there is the solitary figure of a native Californian woman sitting in the narrow doorway—brown-skinned, low-browed and dark-haired, one of a type that is vanishing.

MRS. I. M. PATTERSON

makes a specialty of California's fruits and flowers, and many are the souvenirs that go out from her studio to the East. A noticeable picture is that of a bowl filled with California poppies, mingled with sprays of wild grasses. It has all the warmth and color of the real flowers. She has also some fine paintings of pepper sprays set thick with clusters of red berries. Donkeys laden with panniers are there, and donkeys with the saddle so true to life they look as if they might bray.

* * *

Southern California offers so much to the artist. For one who has the real art-soul, there is everywhere inspiration. There is the wealth of fruits and flowers, the glory of color and the grandeur of mountain and sea. There is poetry in the atmospheric effects we see here, the vivid lights and the deeply-contrasting shadows. The painter and the poet find Nature kindred with them here. E. A. O.

MAPPING OUT OCEAN CURRENTS.

"Bottle Papers" Employed for the Purpose of Securing Information.

In order to add to the exact knowledge of ocean currents there are forms which are called "bottle papers," says a writer in St. Nicholas. On these little papers an invitation, in six languages, is extended to the masters of vessels to enter occasionally upon the proper lines of the form, the name of the vessel and her captain, the date and the ship's position; and then to seal the paper in a bottle and cast it into the sea. In other lines of this form a request is made, in the same six languages, that the finder will write clearly the exact place where, and date when, any bottle was picked up, and by whom, and then forward it to the hydrographic office in Washington or to any of our consulates abroad. These bottles, of course, drift in the ocean currents. Some are picked up soon after they are thrown overboard, others drift for more than a year before being recovered. They furnish valuable records for more correctly fixing the currents already known. Day after day these reports are received by the meteorological office; each one is acknowledged promptly, and then given to the staff of workers known as nautical experts. The result of their labor is that on the last day of every month is issued a chart on which appears all the information received during the month that has gone. The chart, then, contains a review of the past month and a forecast for the month that is to follow. The prevailing winds to be expected, and their strength, as foretold by men of many years of experience, are also given for the month to come. The various sailing routes best adapted for that month are mapped out, as well as the steamship routes adopted by the principal transatlantic steamship companies. Every floating wreck, with its position when last reported; each iceberg in its place as met with during the preceding month, and the fog banks, determined in the same way, are fixed and shown by marks. Besides all this, the latest charts that have been issued by the office, and the last "Notices to Mariners," are mentioned. In the upper left hand corner is either a little chart prepared in addition on some subject of timely interest, or some further remarks about things upon the great chart itself.

A Creditable Publication.

The Santa Ana daily and weekly Blade has published a highly creditable World's Fair edition, consisting of sixteen pages of interesting matter about Santa Ana and Orange county, profusely illustrated. The publication is a valuable addition to the literature of Southern California.

Force of Habit.

His eye was bright; his hair was mussed,
He glanced in anger at his feet,
And, truth to tell, he sometimes cussed
In language which we can't repeat.

"Who has bereft you so of joy?"
We cried, "whom do you thus abuse?"
He yelled, "I'm looking for the boy
Who went and blacked my yellow shoes"
—[*Washington Star.*

A New Prodigy.

[Washington Star.]

"I tell you," said the proud father, as he replaced a letter in its envelope, "that youngster of mine is going to make his mark in literature."

"What makes you think so?"

"He's only 5 years old and he writes to me in dialect."

A Joke Don't Jane Know.

[Shelbyville Republican.]

The announcement is made of the recent marriage in a Missouri town of James Frost and Anna Winter. It is seasonable to suggest that they will probably experience some squally weather.

DROPPED A PEG.

The Colonels Take Another Fall Out of the Angels.

Three Straights to the Credit of Col. Geischen's Aggregation.

A Game That Was Full of Life and Ginger.

Willie Nicol's Temper Gets the Best of Him for One Round, With Disastrous Results for the Home Team—The Score.

The game of ball at Athletic Park yesterday was in marked contrast with the one played on the preceding day, but the final result was the same—another victory for the rejuvenated Colonels, making three in a row. During the entire game the men were full of life and ginger, and, although the home team played well, they were defeated to the tune of 7 to 3 by Col. Louis Geischen's remodeled "Colonels." The painful result was largely due to the fact that the Angels, although they hit the ball hard and often, almost invariably sent it directly into the hands of one of Colonel's active fielders.

Handsome Jack Horner pitched a model game and was ably supported by his eight assistants. "Spitless" Willie Nicol had his feelings hurt by some enthusiast in the bleachers making some uncomplimentary remark when the aforesaid Willie threw a ball over "Pop" McCauley's head, so, for about one inning, while the sensitive youth was pouting, the Oaklands had a picnic with his delivery. After that, however, he pitched a good game.

It was ladies' day and they were out in goodly numbers. Their white dresses, new hats and pretty faces inspired the boys to redouble their efforts to secure the Colonels' scalps, but even that did not avail, and Glenalvin's Angels took another drop toward second place.

While speaking of this it would be well to mention that the margin is very small, and that if Los Angeles is to carry off the pennant for the first season, which ends on July 4, there must be no more dropping of three straight games to any team. If the Angels will but keep up the record made by them on their northern trip, they may yet flap their wings for joy as they tread upon the prostrate forms of the invaders.

Yesterday's slump occurred in this way. In the first inning the home team got two runs, "Rasty" Wright opening the way with a clean base hit. No more runs were made until the third, when Glenalvin endeavored to catch a ball that by rights belonged to "Pap" Lytle, and dropped it. The result of this was that Oakland scored three runs before the inning was over.

In the fourth inning the Colonels took advantage of Willie Nicol's pouting spell, and by heavy hitting drove home two more runs.

In the fifth the home team scored one run and deserved another, as both Hutchinson and Glenalvin made clever attempts to steal home and got caught on the closest kind of decisions. Lytle missed stopping a very difficult bounding ball in the seventh, and the German Colonel secured two more runs, making a total of seven for him.

This ended the run getting for both sides, and an enthusiastic, but disappointed audience arose, shook the dust from their garments and silently wended its way homeward.

For more minute details of the sad story, observe the score below:

LOS ANGELES.	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Wright, cf	4	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hulen, ss	4	1	1	0	1	2	0
McCauley, 1b	4	0	1	0	9	0	0
Hutchinson, lf	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	0	1	0	6	4	2
Lytle, rf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lohman, c	4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Hughes, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	1	0
Nicol, p	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
Totals	35	3	9	1	24	9	4

OAKLAND.	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Irwin, ss	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
McGucken, lf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hines, cf	4	2	2	1	5	0	0
Earl, 1b	3	1	2	1	11	1	0
Collopy, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Hernon, rf	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Cantillion, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	3	1
Cody, c	3	0	2	0	2	1	0
Horner, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	7	9	3	27	11	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Los Angeles	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3
Base hits	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1—	9
Oakland	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	x—	7
Base hits	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	x—	9

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Glenalvin, Collopy, Earl, Cody.
Sacrifice hit—Cantillion.
First base on errors—Los Angeles, 1; Oakland, 2.
First base on called balls—Los Angeles, 3; Oakland, 4.
Left on bases—Los Angeles, 6; Oakland, 6.
Struck out—By Nicol, 1.
Passed balls—Lohman, 1.
Umpire—McDonald.
Scorer—J. S. Bancroft.

SHORT STOPS.

The game today promises to be a lively one, as the Angels say they intend to take the two remaining ones of the series.

Earl and Borchers have been fined $20 each by their respective managers for their little pugilistic exercise on Thursday. It is believed that the discipline will have a salutary effect.

The erratic Borchers will twirl for the Angels this afternoon. If he can locate the rubber, the Angels will win, as there is no danger of the Colonels finding the balls.

TURNED THE TABLES.

Stockton Does Up 'Frisco, Tune of 4 to 2, Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) Stockton and 'Frisco played a very close game this afternoon at Piedmont grounds. McVicker pitched for the 'Friscos and kept the hits fairly well scattered up to the eighth inning, when the Stocktons bunched three hits and made the winning runs. The score stood 2 to 2 from the fifth to the last of the eighth inning. The 'Friscos made only four hits against Harper. The fielding of both teams was good. The Stocktons won by the score of 4 to 2.

THE SCORE CARD.

What It Showed as the Result of Yesterday's Work.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—(By the Associated Press.) The Baltimores and Cincinnatis played a small boys' game today. Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 19.

BROOKLYN, June 16.—The game was very exciting and well played. Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 5.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Browns made the Champions play a ten-inning game. Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Rusie's poor pitching and Ward's errors gave the Colts the victory. Chicago, 10; New York, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The victors did better batting today. Philadelphia, 12; Pittsburgh, 7.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Washington-Louisville ball game was postponed on account of rain.

TO GIVE THE FACE A CHANCE.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

Very often the trimming is put on the under side of the hat brim instead of on the top. I have in mind a very flat hat, the brim of which was wide in front and narrow at the sides and back. The little crown was a mere pretense, a sort of tiny collar of white satin ribbon laid on the flat expanse of the hat toward the back. The satin ribbon was knotted in front and held by



a tiny rhinestone buckle. Two ends then lay parallel and flat on the brim of the hat till their sharply cut ends were almost over the edge of the hat. The whole hat was heavy white lace stretched on thick gold wire. The gold wire all showed on the inner side. The hat was set on an under crown of black velvet that was a good deal larger around than the make-believe thing above, and a lot of rose buds, foliage and bloom was massed against the trellis work of gold wire on the under side. A bow and ends came from the under side crown and extended to the edge of the brim. This sort of thing actually forces you to look under the brim of a hat, and thus gives the wearer some chance. The old style gave no one time to look at anything but the hat.

The crown of the becoming hat pictured here is composed of tulle and is three and a half inches high. The brim is seven inches wide and is covered with lace and bent to suit the face of the wearer. It is garnished with pale green satin ribbon three inches in width, which forms a full bow at one side and is carried to the back where another loop and end lie flat on the brim. A bunch of full-blown roses finishes the trimming.

DALPHINE.

SHE CAN IGNORE RULES.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

The girl with full, soft growth of hair at the temples and a straight line of growth across the forehead is very foolish if she changes the style of her coiffure. I am inferring that she wears her hair now as she should wear it, softly back from the brow and temples. No other way will show it off so well, nor be so sure to be becoming. Let the girl with hair thin at the tem-



ples go in for parting in the middle and the effects obtained by leaving it loose at the sides. These are pretty, but you are just that much better off to be able to keep to your own distinctive style and by the same prove yourself the possessor of a much-to-be envied good point. It is only when a new style will help you get over a defect or will bring out a good point that you should adopt it. The girl who, like the one sketched here, can draw her hair softly back to a knot at the middle of her head, giving an unbroken line around neck and forehead and temples is a lucky girl. If she has been foolish and cut bangs and things, then let her spread the knot at the back to catch the ends of the cut hair as soon as it is possible, and never, never do it again. Another thing, the girl whose line of hair growth about the brow is well marked is likely to find that the line is in harmony with the curve or line of her eyebrows, of the cut of the eye itself and of the curve of the mouth. By just giving value to the harmony nature has made for you you will give your beauty a chance, and your face will at any rate have charactor and individuality, and that amounts to beauty nine times out of ten. Dark hair lends itself especially to this style of dressing. The skin looks twice as pretty, smooth and white by contrast, and the ear, set in the smoothly but loosely drawn back hair is as pretty as that particular ear can be. Before you go to cultivating the dictated middle part investigate your forehead a little. DALPHINE.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

New Barracks Nearing Completion—Other Additions and Improvements.

There are at present eighty-two in the hospital.

Friday was pension day, $3500 in greenbacks was disbursed to the veterans.

The new barracks is being pushed to completion. When finished it will be No. 6, and will be occupied by Co. F. In plan and construction it is similar to the other barracks, which are so conveniently and so well built.

The old building, which was first used as a kitchen and afterward as Quartermaster's department, is to be demolished, and the Quartermaster's stores are to be removed to the basement of barracks No. 6.

Two hundred and fifty veterans are now working for the Government about the home, buildings and grounds.

Seven hundred pounds of flour are used daily at the home bakery.

During the coming summer a number of new buildings are to be erected. A barn for the storage of hay is to be built, also a small cottage for the superintendent of construction, guard quarters and guard-house. A new bath-room with fixtures is also to be added to the treasurer's quarters.

Ex-Gov. J. J. Gosper called at the home Thursday.

H. O. Brooks and wife and Florence Brooks of Rochester, N. Y., came down to the home yesterday.

The guarantee fund of the Keeley League has been increased to $1800.

The entertainment tonight at Steeres' Operahouse, Santa Monica, by the Home Club, for the benefit of the library fund, promises to be well attended.

Kansas embraces about 52,572,160 acres, and there is only about 18,360,200 acres of this yet under cultivation.

TO BE DEPORTED,

Wong Dip Ken Must Go Back to China,

He is Adjudged an Illegal Resident of the United States.

The First Conviction Made Under the Geary Law.

The Defendant Only Having Been in This Country for Seven Years, and Not Having Registered, is Found Guilty as Charged.

Wong Dip Ken, the Chinese cigarmaker, has been adjudged guilty of illegally gaining admission to United States territory, and if no unforseen difficulty arises to prevent the carrying into effect of the law, Ken will start on his journey of deportation Monday morning.

Several continuances have been allowed from time to time in the matter, but the case came up yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Van Dyke for final disposition, the defendant appearing with his counsel, Frank Thomas, Esq.

As soon as the session was called Mr. Thomas moved that the charge be dismissed on the grounds that a man could not be ordered arrested by the Commissioner unless the party making the affidavit or complaint states that the crime has been committed to his own knowledge, or on information and belief states facts on which the charge is based.

The motion was very promptly denied, when the defendant entered his plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial.

The Commissioner did not think that the act made a jury trial imperative and refused to grant the request.

Charles Comstock was then sworn. He stated that he had lived in the city for twelve years and had known the defendant for three months past. The man was employed in a cigar store near the Plaza. The Chinaman was not a merchant, but a laborer. The proprietor of the store had said that Ken had only been in the country for five or six years.

H. C. Katz told how he had gone into the cigar store several days since and purchased some tobacco. The defendant at that time told him he had been in this country but about six years.

United States District Attorney Denis then arose and said: "I ask that the Chinaman be deported under section 4 of the act of 1892, which provides that the fact must be established by affirmative proof that the Chinaman is legally a resident of this country."

The Commissioner replied that the defendant would have an opportunity to procure or present such proof. Thereupon Mr. Thomas immediately offered another motion in effect that the defendant be discharged for lack of evidence to hold, it not appearing that the Government had made out a case against him. This motion was also denied.

John M. Thorncastle was then put upon the stand. He had lived in the city for over seven years, and had known defendant for a little more than five years. The Chinaman had been a cigarmaker and partner in the firm of Sam Ling & Co. of San Francisco. The witness knew that he was a merchant, for he had collected rents from him as agent for property-owners whose building Ken occupied.

Fong Fee swore that Ken was a partner of his in the business of cigarmaking. He became acquainted with the defendant in the year 1885.

Dip Ken was next called to the witness chair to testify in his own behalf. He swore positively that he had lived in California for twenty years, remaining in San Francisco the first ten years and spending the remainder of the time in this portion of the State.

Deputy Marshal Goodrich's testimony was damaging to the cause of the defendant and contradictory of the most important testimony given by the witnesses for the defense.

He had arrested Ken in the cigar store when the warrant was placed in his hands for service. When he entered the place and told Fong Fee that Ken had not registered and that he was going to arrest him Fee said that that was all right; Ken had worked for him for five years and had been in the country for ten years.

This was all the evidence that was taken, and the Commissioner declared that the defendant was found guilty as charged and ordered that he be imprisoned in the County Jail for a period of two days and then deported.

Section 4 of the Geary law, under which the Chinaman was convicted, reads:

Any such Chinese person, or persons of Chinese descent, convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding one year, and thereafter removed from the United States as hereinbefore provided.

Thus it is left to the discretion of the examining magistrate as to what length of time the imprisonment shall be for, whether one year or one day. In this case the Commissioner fixed the time as close to the minimum as it well could be, thus obviating the possibility of delaying complications arising. Even now, however, there is talk of habeas corpus proceedings which, if successful, may operate to the reversal of the judgment already rendered.

The Question of a Royal Dower.

[London Letter.]

Mr. Gladstone has thought it desirable to contradict the report that Parliament will be asked to vote an additional allowance to the Duke of York on his marriage. The rumor was palpably absurd, seeing that less than four years ago the House of Commons, with a view of putting a stop to the undignified custom of sending around the royal begging-hat on the slightest pretext, passed "The Prince of Wales's Children Act," which assigned to the trustees of the Prince the annual sum of £36,000 with which to provide dowries for his daughters and salaries for his sons. It was a very comfortable arrangement for the Prince of Wales, and there can be no reasonable excuse for asking more for the Duke of York. But the Prince's friends are saying that he is not required by the act to provide for other people's daughters, and, therefore, Parliament will have to dower Princess May. Seeing that her parents are poor, Mr. Gladstone's denial may be read to apply only to the Duke of York, although an application for a grant for Princess May would be contrary to the spirit of the act. If Parliament should be asked to dower the bride, the money would not be voted until after a good deal of opposition and plain-speaking by the radicals, but the members of the British royal family are not very sensitive in such matters, and the money would be accepted, however grudgingly given.

In the German Empire 8,000,000 people are employed in agricultural work. Only 6 per cent. of German land is classified as unproductive. Small estates and peasant proprietors are the rule, 250 acres being classed as a large estate.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Commencement Exercises of the High School—Council Proceedings.

Thursday night the High School commencement took place at the operahouse, and nine young people were "standing with reluctant feet where the brook and river meet." The stage was beautifully decorated with palm and fern leaves. Immediately back of where the class was seated palm leaves had been arranged to resemble several growing trees, making a striking effect. Four little girls, attired entirely in white, brought flowers upon the stage as the young debutants took their seats after their efforts. The operahouse was taxed to its utmost capacity to hold the crowd which gathered to do honor to the occasion.

The first number on the programme was a violin duet, performed by Miss Jordon and Mr. Franklin. This was a pleasing number, and was well received by the audience.

They were followed by Miss Mabel G. Hutchinson, the salutatorian of the occasion. After extending a cordial welcome to the assembled multitude who had gathered to witness the evidences of the pilgrimage made by the class along the rugged pathway of knowledge, she proceeded at once with her oration, the subject of which was "Conscience." Conscience, she said, ruled us all, from the pauper to the prince. If we disregarded the dictates of conscience bad results would follow and whole lives be ruined. Her subject was well handled and showed that her teachers had reposed their confidence rightly in giving her one of the honors of the class.

James J. Freeman then delivered an oration on the subject of "Unhitched Horses." His subject showed that he had devoted considerable thought to social and national affairs. He thought that industry fostered enterprise and built up government, but that the unhitched horses of luxury and indolence could become unmanageable and drag the car of prosperity on to ruin.

Next came Miss Ada M. Cook, whose subject, "Steel Pens and Pens That Steal," was full of good thought and sparkling gems of wit. She maintained that the power of the pen was invincible, but it should not be put to a bad use. A few strokes of a pen could steal a man's character and ruin his life. Its power for good and evil were equally intense, and the hand that guided the pen should be true.

Miss B. Roth of the Los Angeles Cathedral then sang a solo. Miss Roth possesses a voice of great purity and range, which is combined with a sprightliness of execution that is very taking. She was enthusiastically received by the audience and responded to an encore.

Miss Alice Colt's subject was "The High School of the Future," a subject which comes very near home to the Santa Barbara public. It was well treated and showed that Miss Alice had the right idea. She dated her time ten years hence and described the perfect high school which would exist in Santa Barbara in the future, complete in all its departments. Its graduates would compare favorably with those of the average university.

The next young debutante was Miss Teresa C. Aguilar, whose subject. "Character is Power," was one of the best of the evening. She said that the crown and glory of life was character. Its influence was of the highest order. Every man should aim at the possession of a good character. The graces of character were bestowed by God as a reward for the performance of the virtues of life. Miss Aguilar's reading and delivery were very impressive.

The next number was a violin solo by Miss Jordan, and was not the least appreciated number of the evening. Miss Jordan showed herself a thorough mistress of the "king of instruments," and received much well-merited applause.

Then followed one of the best orations of the evening, by Charles L. Thompson. His subject was "The American Indian." He believes that this much abused race will soon disappear, and for the mistreatment which the Indian has received since the discovery of America his few remaining years should be made as bright as possible.

Miss Hortense Levy discoursed upon the theme, "What's Past is Prologue." Tais was an excellent composition, indicating rare literary talent.

Miss Roth gave another solo, which was very enthusiastically received.

Miss Leona Andrews gave the audience her views upon the subject, "Distance Lends Enchantment to the View." In the briefest production of the evening she convinced her hearers that the title of her unequalled essay was true.

The last, but by no means the least, on the programme was Edward Rainey, the valedictorian. In the discussion of "The Thory of Annexation," he proved himself to be a profound student of political economy.

Then Edward Ivison in a few appropriate remarks, on behalf of the School Trustees, presented the diplomas to the graduates.

The class of 1893 need not be ashamed of its commencement exercises, as they will undoubtedly stand high in the catalogue of those past and to come.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The City Council held its regular meeting Thursday afternoon, all the members being present.

The Council voted to rescind its action in regard to withdrawiug the street sprinklers. The electric light muddle was referred back to the committee.

Resolutions of intention to grade the following streets were adopted: Garden street between Pedragosa and Anapamu, De la Guerra street from Chapala to Rancheria, Santa Barbara street from Micheltorena to Valerio street, Micheltorena street from Chapala to De la Vina.

The Chapala street grading was awarded to G. Leyva and K. Kirsten. Micheltorena street grading was awarded to Karl Kirsten. A number of claims were passed and the Council adjourned.

THE ROYAL ARTHUR.

The British gunboat Royal Arthur, which has been expected for several days, steamed into the harbor Thursday morning. The Royal Arthur is a first-class protected cruiser, with a displacement of 7700 tons. She is 360 feet in length by 60 feet beam. She is fifteen days out from Callao, Peru, her last stopping point, and she comes to take the place of the Warspite as the flagship of the Pacific squadron. She carries a complement of 605 men and officers, under command of Rear Admiral Henry F. Stephenson, C. B.

The Royal Arthur was launched at Portsmouth, England, in February, 1891. Her engines have a capacity of 12,000 horsepower, she draws twenty-three and nine-tenths feet of water and has a speed of nineteen and five-tenths knots an hour on a forced run. Her armament consists of one nine and two-tenths inch twenty-two ton breech-loading rifle; twelve six-inch quick-firing guns, seventeen three and six-pounders, eight machine guns and four torpedo guns.

She leaves at 6 o'clock Thursday night for Esquimalt, B. C.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

The case of the People vs. J. W. T. Morris is on trial before Justice Crane.

Prof. G. L. Leslie went to San Francisco on the steamer Santa Rosa Friday evening.

Miss Florence Fernald and Miss Hosmer left for San Francisco on the Santa Rosa Friday night.

About eighty witnesses are in attendance on the Summerland cases.

Bobby Gaylor in his great production, *Sport McAllister, One of the 400*, has been secured by Manager Gatey to play here June 24. They carry about twenty-five people.

José Ygnacio, the Indian convicted of assault with a deadly weapon last Wednesday, was sentenced by Judge Cope Friday morning to eighteen months in San Quentin.

The British warship Royal Arthur steamed out of the harbor Thursday evening. She goes direct to Esquimalt, B. C.

The Santa Rosa goes North Friday evening with fifteen passengers from this place.

Fred, the bathhouse man, will put in a raft and surf-line opposite his bathhouse this week.

A great many Eastern people are expected about the 1st of October. Quite a number have already made their arrangements.

Wells are being dug along the road from Mission street to Goleta to facilitate road sprinkling between those points.

Thursday was one of Santa Barbara's warm days, the thermometer registering 85° in the shade.

The building to be occupied by the Lloyd Manual Training School is rapidly nearing completion. This school is being founded for the purpose of training poor girls to be self-supporting, and will be quite an acquisition to Santa Barbara.

The jury in the case of the People vs. José Ygnacio brought in a verdict of guilty at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. He has not been sentenced yet.

A G.A.R. drum corps, to take part in the encampment in August, is being organized under the leadership of L. A. Taylor, the veteran drummer. There will be eight pieces, including three fifes, four snare drums and a bass drum.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Out-door Sports at Athletic Park—Bicycle and Foot Races.

A very good programme was prepared by the bicycle boys for the sports at Athletic Park on Friday afternoon, and there was quite a crowd present to witness them, the grand stand being full and a number of spectators were on the bleachers and standing.

Although the time for beginning the races was 2:30 sharp, it was twenty minutes later when Charles Cowan and Carson Shoemaker started on the five-mile bicycle match race, the first event. It was won by Cowan in 15:03 minutes, riding a Rambler. The prize he won was a fine guitar, presented by Jackson & Nye.

The second was a one-mile novice, with Albert Wilson, Harry Stewart, Harry Willhite and Homer Collins as starters. There was some loafing at the start, but good time was made on the home stretch. The race was won by Harry Stewart in 3:12, upon a Rudge; Albert Wilson second, riding a Rambler. First prize, diamond scarf pin, presented by E. M. Stanton; second prize, half dozen photographs, presented by S. P. Tresslar.

The next event was one mile, open bicycle, between W. S. Ruby and Joe Wilson. As neither cared to race, they loafed, no time limit being set. The time was 3:26 4-5, and it was decided no race.

In the 100 yards foot race were Bert Newcomb, Charles Dole, George Noland and Oscar Eddinger. Won by Bert Newcomb, Charles Dole second; time 11 4-5. First prize, pocket knife, presented by G. D. Allen; second prize, music box, presented by N. S. Hawes & Son.

Next came a half-mile bicycle race for boys under 15, who made the best time thus far. The starters were Will Jones, Roy Fleming and Clarence Fry. Won by Will Jones in 1:30, Roy Fleming second. First prize, hat, presented by George Reynolds; second prize, box of candy, presented by W. Lynn.

The sports were in charge of the following officials: John A. Simms, referee; W. A. Correll, Lee Wilson, Marshall Dickson and Ed. E. Miller, judges; Ed M. Stanton and W. A. Correll, timers; V. Tresslar, Albert Wilson, Ray Jessup, umpires; F. C. Eberds, scorer; P. Pulley, starter; John Bigelow, clerk of the course; W. C. Mott, announcer; John Bigelow, Jay Jessup and Myron Millice, handicappers.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

John Simpson has started for Fort Simpson, Ark.

L. J. Wilson has started for a visit at Leavenworth, Kan.

William Kirkpatrick, who was candidate for Supervisor, has been permitted to file with the County Recorder a certificate of his election expenses. It cost him $16.50, mostly for meals while electioneering.

J. F. Milner of Banning has filed two notices of water claims for irrigating purposes.

Miss Edith Derby, daughter of Alvin Derby and wife, East Side, died on Thursday of consumption, aged 22. Interment will take place on Sunday afternoon at Evergreen Cemetery.

Lorenzo D. Powell, a young attorney who came here recently from Kentucky, has purchased three lots on L and Fourteenth streets, and has begun building the first of three cottages to be erected thereon.

Riverside county's first prisoners are three vags, sentenced on Tuesday to serve ten days each in the county jail. The county having no jail, arrangements were made to incarcerate them in the city bastile.

H. T. Hayes is entertaining Peter Miller of Philadelphia, chief of the detective service of that city.

Hugh M. Carpenter of Banning and R. E. Munsey of Wildomar have been named by Sheriff Swope to be deputies for their respective localities.

A call has been issued by the Riverside Fruit Exchange for a mass-meeting of orange-growers and business men at Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday afternoon to receive reports of the work of the exchange and to discuss plans for the future.

At the city courtroom on Friday afternoon there was a meeting of the depositors with the Riverside Banking Company to discuss the situation.

An order has been issued by Judge Noyes fixing the date of the probating of the will of Theodore Waterhouse for Tuesday, June 27. Mr. Waterhouse died in England, leaving property valued at about $4000.

Frank W. Richardson has filed with the County Clerk a petition for probating the estate of Henry W. Richardson, deceased, and the date has been fixed by Judge Noyes for June 27.

The Riverside Banking Company, whose doors have just been closed, has filed with the County Clerk papers for two new suits. One is against Shirley C. Ward of Los Angeles and the San Bernardino Artificial Stone and Improvement Company, upon a promissory note, overdue, for the sum of $766.12, with interest and costs. The other is against Frank E. Davis and M. McDonald, to recover on a similar note issued May 1, 1892, the sum of $4062.62, together with interest and costs.

Lulu D. Parker has filed with the Superior Court a petition for letters of administration for the estate of her husband, deceased. The estate is valued at about $7000, encumbered for $2764.

As there is but a very meager sum in the county treasury, and but small chance of there being much for lavish expenditure, no advertising of the county resources will be embarked in at present.

The county has begun its regular advertising for furnishing the county stationery, a long list of which is needed.

William Collier has been appointed attorney to advise for the Riverside County Commissioners in the matter of settling the financial affairs between Riverside and San Diego counties.

On Thursday evening the High School Alumni held its third annual reunion and banquet at the Glenwood. After partaking of a banquet there was singing and dancing and a business meeting, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected. Lloyd Edmiston, '93, was elected president; Miss Marion Dole, '91, vice-president; Miss Grace Mansfield, '90, secretary.

Etiquette of Spoon and Napkin.

If a man has a mustache which falls down over his mouth, he may be pardoned for putting the point of the spoon to his lips. But when you see well dressed men and women, too, raise their elbow and pour their soup down their throats from the point of the spoon, as you would feed a suckling babe, you regret that they cannot be given a year's course in a school for deportment. It is the same with the napkin. It is utterly inexcusable for a man to put his napkin in the top of his vest, and when it comes to sticking it in his collar like a bib, as a great many do, it is all but repulsive to one of refined tastes. It is a great relaxation for me to escape the confining duties of the desk and watch people feed themselves. — Interview in Washington Star.

The Superior MEDICINE

for all forms of blood disease,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the health restorer, and health maintainer.

Cures Others will cure you.

HAND TO HAND WITH A GRIZZLY.

A Hunter's Story of How He Shot Two Bears and Knifed a Third.

Ira Dodge, a hunter and trapper of this section, who, on November 2, last year, had a bear fight which will become historical, is back at Evanston, Wyo., from Salt Lake, where he has been under the treatment of an oculist. At the end of the combat Dodge had a few more than one hundred wounds on his body. His only attendant for three months was his wife. She was a skillful and devoted nurse, but could do nothng for the eye. Happily the use of this member has been restored. Dodge is lame yet, but is able to be about. Of his encounter with the bear he says:

"Early on the morning of November 2 I saw three grizzlies at the edge of the timber, a mile from Green River. To get them all meant a big bagging, and I thought I could do it. I tied my horse and went after them. I knocked down one and then the second, but could not find the third. The two down bawled like calves being branded. I returned to the first and threw another bullet behind his shoulder. He lay still until I was within ten feet of him. He rose and rushed on me. I threw my hat into his face and jumped back and gave him a shot. The shell from my last explosion stuck in my rifle. I dropped the gun and pulled my knife, for the bear was then upon me. I drove the knife into him half a dozen times clear to the hilt, but he did not seem to mind it. He knocked the knife from my hand. Then I stuck my fist into his mouth and he nearly took off my arm. He was biting and scratching me all over when I became unconscious. I suppose he felt himself dying and crawled away to accept the end alone. They always do that if possible. When I came to again I crawled on my hands and knees to my horse. I was bleeding all over and almost naked. The horse smelled my blood and the blood of the bear. For the first time since I have had him he stood still for me to mount. He carried me twelve miles to my cabin, where Mrs. Dodge saved my life by nursing me. I am going back in a few days to get my rifle and see the dead bears.

Probably the oldest visitor to the fair from California is D. A. Lull of Berkeley, who arrived last week. Mr. Lull is 82 years of age, but he is anxious to see everything, and is as interested in everything he sees as a youth. It has been his ambition for the past three years to see the great fair, and now he is as happy as a boy over it.

At the beginning of this year there were f.1,767,000,000 in gold and f.1,257,000,000 in silver in the vaults of the Bank of France. It would require 683 cars of a capacity of ten tons each to move the metals.

EARLY MORNING

A healthful, comfortable life depends upon the morning meal—breakfast. Chocolate—rich, nourishing, delicious beverage. It is food and drink. It nourishes, fattens, sustains, tickles the palate—it is the best of all breakfast foods—good chocolate.



GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE

Is an inspiration—it combines the strength and the nutrition of cocoa—the richness and flavor of chocolate—above all it is made instantly—a little milk, a little fire—a little stirring, that's all—a cup of delicious chocolate results. Thirty cents a can.

Los Angeles
Medical & Surgical Institute.



Our physicians are graduates, legally registered and SPECIALISTS successfully treating all private, chronic, nervous, blood, skin and surgical diseases of men. Medicines compounded in our laboratory. Consultation in person or by letter free and confidential. Medicines sent in private name. Address Los Angeles Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 3 and 5, No. 241 S. Main street, opposite Hammam Baths, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.

227 S. Main street.

Dr. Wong Fay, from youth being of a sympathetic nature, early secured the services of eminent instructors in the science and art of healing. He is therefore well versed in all phases of internal and external disease; chronic complaints and all kinds of difficult cases readily yield to his skill. Having opened this dispensary, all attending patients will only be charged a nominal price for medicines supplied.

All who are afflicted are respectfully requested to come to this dispensary, where the doctor's best skill and attention will be given to secure effective recovery.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists.

DR. E. T. BARBER

Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch, comprising 25,000 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is on three sides of the John Brown Colony Co.'s, and will be sold in tracts to suit from $10 to $25 per acre. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal.

Also an undivided unincumbered ¼ interest in Point Firmin, containing 704 acres. This land includes the water front on the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

Your Summer Vacation

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND IT?

WHY NOT GO TO THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO?



You escape the heat and can enjoy life: fishing, driving, surf bathing, or bathing in the hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, the finest on the coast.

Reduced Summer Rates!

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, $21.00, including one week's board, in $3.00 or $3.50 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at $2.50 per day, will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring st., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,
Coronado, Cal.



I WILL GIVE $500 for any external CANCER I cannot cure with my PAINLESS PLASTER. Best remedy on earth; no pay until well. Book sent free with addresses of 300 cured in Southern California—most in women's breasts. 20 years experience. DR. R. CHAMLEY, M.D. Office 211 W. First st., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Please send this to some one with cancer.



So well known have the curative qualities of BARTLETT WATER become that supposed incurable invalids come from all parts of the world to partake of its life giving powers.

Guests will find at the SPRINGS a telephone, express and post-office.

Advice of resident physician gratis.

String and brass band. Dancing, etc.

The route into the SPRINGS can be learned of the nearest ticket agent.

For rates, pamphlets, etc., write to MINERAL WATER OFFICE, No. 22 Fourth St., S. F. or to BARTLETT SPRINGS, Lake County, Cal.

N. B.—Those unable to visit the springs will be greatly benefited by drinking the water at home. *For Sale at Drug Stores and Saloons.*

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Specialists.

Established 37 years. Branch of San Francisco.
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MEN Dr. Liebig & Co., the oldest and most reliable Special Physicians and Surgeons on the Pacific Coast, continue to cure all diseases of a chronic nature, no matter how complicated or who has failed. Send for a confidential book to men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured.

Our diagnosis sheets sent free on application, and are as satisfactory as a personal interview. Cures guaranteed in curable cases. All business private and sacredly confidential.

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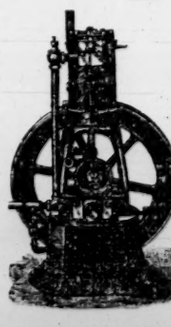
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AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

THE WORK OF BLOODTHIRSTY INDIANS QUICKLY AVENGED.

A Historic and Dreadful Slaughter of a Husband and Wife, Early Settlers of the Great Northwest—Effect of Firewater on the Redskin.

The death of John Bonser, one of the earliest pioneers of Oregon, at Sauvie's island, near Portland, recalls one of the bloodiest tragedies that ever occurred in King county, and one which will go down in history as the greatest example the pioneers had of the evil effect of giving whisky to the Indians. The event is memorable for another reason, and that is that the daughter of John Bonser, wife of William Casto and probably the most beautiful woman in the territory, was a victim.

"I don't take much stock in the handsome, charming women we read about," said C. B. Bagley yesterday, "but Mrs. Casto, if placed in Seattle today with the face and form as when she came among us in 1864, would be among the most handsome women in the city, and I shall never forget the sensation created in our little settlement when messengers arrived from Squak valley, where the Castos moved, with the news that Mrs. Casto, her husband and John Holstead had been killed by Indians, and that a friendly Klickitat had slain the murderers."

At that time there was no bluebook, and in fact women were scarce. It is not surprising, then, that the arrival of William Casto, a man aged 38 years and a true representative of the Kentucky colonel type, with his young wife, the daughter of John Bonser of Sauvie's island, Columbia river, near Portland, should have been a memorable occasion. Mrs. Casto was a natural, not an artificial, beauty—one of those women to whom all apparel adapts itself and becomes a part of the wearer. She was admired by all and fairly worshiped by her husband. In the spring Casto took up a ranch in the heart of Squak valley, where the Tibbetts farm now lies. Here he built a small house, put in a garden and commenced clearing. In order to create an income for himself and wife he opened a small trading post and carried on the manufacture of hoop poles. The valley was peculiarly adapted to this business owing to a dense growth of hazel bush, the very article most desired. White labor was scarce, but Casto, with an eye to business, employed Indians. For a wonder they applied themselves diligently and became expert workmen.

Casto had great influence over his workmen and was looked up to by them as a sort of white "tyee" or chief. He had one fault, which goes hand in hand the world over with a free heart—he loved liquor and now and then drank too much. He also got in the habit of giving it to the Indians in his employ. On several occasions the true Indian nature, under the influence of stimulants, came out, and it required all his authority to avoid bloodshed. His neighbors, who could be numbered on the fingers of both hands, with some to spare, cautioned him not to give "a redskin whisky and arouse the devil," but he laughed at them, and when they warned him of treachery thought they spoke nonsense. He would not believe that the men whom he had treated so kindly and befriended in every conceivable manner would do him harm under any conditions. He reasoned that his neighbors did not judge the character of the native correctly and underestimated his influence. There was no reason why he should not give his Indians liquor if he so desired. He acted on this decision on the afternoon of Nov. 7, 1864, and then went to his home for supper.

The Indians got gloriously drunk and then commenced to thirst for blood. In the crowd were two of the Snohomish tribe, bloodthirsty brutes and still seeking revenge for the death of their tribesmen and chief on the Snohomish river the summer previous. Their resolve was made. Casto's life would atone for that of the chief, his wife and friend, John Holstead, for the other two. They secretly took their guns and went to Casto's house. The curtain of the room wherein all three were seated at the supper table was up, and the breast of Casto was in plain view of the assassins. There was no hesitation on the part of the Indians.

The first shot crashed through the window and pierced Casto in a vital spot. He arose to his feet, staggered and fell upon a lounge. His wife sprang to his assistance, but the rifle spoke again and she fell to the floor. The third shot hit Holstead, but not fatally, and the Indians, determined to complete their bloody work, ran to the front door. They were met by Holstead, who fought like a demon, but at length fell, his body stabbed in more than 20 places. Not content with the slaughter already done, the bloodthirsty wretches drove their knives into the body of Casto's beautiful wife in a manner most inhuman. Having finished their bloody work they left the house, never for a moment thinking their lives were in danger. In this particular they made a fatal error.

The shots fired had attracted a Klickitat Indian named Aleck to the scene. He was a true friend to the white man and held Casto, his employer, in high regard. It took him but a brief period to comprehend the situation. He concealed himself, and when the brutes came out of the house he crept up behind them. One shot was enough to end the earthly career of one of them, but the other took to his heels. Aleck followed him with a hatchet he had drawn from his belt, and being fleeter of foot caught up. Then with one swift blow the skull of the fleeing Indian was cleft, and as he fell headlong to the ground again the bloody hatchet drank blood until the head that but a few minutes before had human shape looked like a chopped pumpkin.

Out of the killing by Aleck of the two Snohomish Indians grew a feud which resulted in the death of Aleck's son. The old man was the one wanted, but he was too quick with the rifle, and they never got him. He died a few years ago, aged nearly 90 years.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Rare French Shooting.

An enthusiastic French marquis met a friend in Paris and offered him a few days' shooting on his estate. The invitation was accepted, and the man set out the next day. The journey was seven hours by railway, but to a true sportsman that was nothing.

The next morning the visitor was waited upon by the marquis' keeper, and the day's sport was mapped out.

"To begin with," said the keeper, "we will go into the vineyard, where at this season we shall be sure to find some thrushes."

"And after that?" said the visitor to whom the prospect of killing a few song birds was not very exciting.

"Ah, well! after that we will spend awhile on the open plain, where there will be plenty of larks. Then I will show you some moor hens that I know of. Down there in the marsh, too, I saw a fox last year—yes, a wild fox! We will look him up. Perhaps he is there still."

"But have you any partridges?"

"Partridges! Yes, indeed! We have them, but they are not so easy! We had four, but a month ago monsieur the marquis killed one and badly wounded another. The poor creature hasn't yet recovered. That leaves only two. We will go after them, of course, if monsieur wishes, but then what shall we do next year? Now, if monsieur could only finish the wounded one, that would be just the thing!"

"Well, well, but have you no covert shooting—no hares?"

"Hares! Certainly, certainly, we have hares. I will get the dogs, and we will go into the woods. You shall see some beautiful hares. We have three—Josephine, Alphonse and the old Adolphe. For the time being Josephine is sacred—she has little ones. The little Alphonse is her mate, so that he is the father of a family. We will spare them, of course—eh, monsieur? But we will kill the old Adolphe. Indeed it is time. I have been hunting him for five years."—"Artistic Travel."

WAGNER IN PRIVATE LIFE.

An Employee of the Great Composer Relates Some Interesting Notes.

Dr. Hans Richter, the famous conductor, it will be remembered, after fulfilling a long engagement as a horn player at the Kartnerthor theater in Vienna was recommended by Esser to Wagner, then in need of a copyist and proceeded to Triebschen, near Lucerne, where he spent upward of a year (October, 1866, to December, 1867) under his roof and made the first fair copy of the "Meistersinger." Of his early experiences Dr. Richter speaks as follows: "I was installed in a room on the upper story of the villa, and during the first three months of my sojourn lived there absolutely alone, taking even my meals in solitude. Wagner's study was just under my room, and there he worked as a rule all the morning without interruption. He was then engaged on the 'Meistersinger,' and when he had finished a page of the score he used to bring it to me himself, often with the ink still wet, and I in my turn set to work to copy it immediately.

"In the afternoon, after the midday meal, which was regularly served at 1 o'clock, I was with equal regularity expected to accompany Wagner on his walk, which always lasted several hours. On these walks Wagner generally appeared to be deeply absorbed and did not speak. I imagine that he was still engaged in composition. However, he insisted that I should always accompany him. At that time I was still extremely shy and reserved, with little experience of the ways of society, but as these walks were to a certain extent part of my duty I fancied that it was obligatory upon me to entertain the master who strode silently by my side. Goodness knows what tortures I underwent in my efforts to find subjects likely to interest him. I positively trembled as I started the dialogue on the spur of the moment.

"One day shortly after my arrival—it was, I think, our second or third walk—I thought I had hit upon a capital subject and ventured to sound Wagner upon his own works. 'Can you tell me, Herr Wagner, which opera you prefer—"Tannhaeuser" or "Tristan?"' Wagner burst into a loud fit of laughter and replied, 'How can you ask me such a silly question?' That was all his answer, and the conversation ended there. From that day I never ventured to break silence unless Wagner gave me the lead, so that our walks became more silent than ever."

Being asked whether Wagner ever consulted him on the use of the different instruments, Dr. Richter replied:

"No. On this point Wagner had no need of advice. He was better informed than any one else. On one single occasion, however, he came up to my room with a page of his score, still unblotted, and pointing out a passage said, 'Do you think this phrase can be performed on the horn at so rapid a tempo? Isn't it too difficult?' The passage in question is in the finale of the second act of the 'Meistersinger,' where the horn takes up the theme of Beckmesser's 'Serenade.' I examined the passage and reassured him immediately. 'Certainly it can be played, but it will sound very queer and nasal.' 'Capital!' cried Wagner, 'that's exactly what I meant it to be. It is sure to have a comic effect.' And accordingly I had to take my horn and play the passage over several times. Wagner was overjoyed; the effect was exactly what he had intended. I had brought my horn with me from Vienna, and in the summer evenings I used to take a boat and row off to a little islet opposite the villa, where, ensconced in the long grass and undergrowth, I would play on my favorite instrument till I was out of breath. Next day Wagner would question me:

"'I say, Richter, what were you playing yesterday evening?'

"'Well, meister,' I would reply, 'it was a passage from the "Meistersinger,"' and Wagner would smile and appear delighted.

"Finally, on Christmas day, after I had been nearly three months in the house, I was invited for the first time and presented to Mme. Cosima Wagner. From that day onward I was treated like one of the household and dined every day and spent every evening in the family circle. Every evening Wagner used to read aloud. At that date the stories of Hoffman were in great favor, and Wagner read them incomparably with the utmost animation. In this connection I remember that when 'Tristan' was first put in rehearsal at Vienna in 1862 Wagner came one day to read his poem to the artists in order to enable them to enter into the spirit of the work. Some of them afterward declared that if Wagner had devoted himself to the histrionic career he would certainly have become the most remarkable actor of his time.

"He accompanied his reading with a wealth of gesture and of facial play which, to quote the words of the artists of the Burg theater, while betraying his complete ignorance of the tricks of the trade, nevertheless revealed an extraordinary talent for diction and representation. I have mentioned that Wagner's workroom, where he was engaged on the score of the 'Meistersinger,' was exactly underneath the room which I occupied in his house. During the 13 months which I spent at Triebschen I can positively state that I never once heard the sound of the piano in his room. This shows that when composing or noting down his ideas he was never in the habit of trying how it would sound on the pianoforte.'—Guide Musical.

The Skill and Temper of a Builder.

Queer and racy are the tales told of the skill of the Maine shipbuilders in the use of the adze and broadax. One old time yarn is of a carpenter who applied very drunk at a shipyard for employment. In order to have a little fun with him, the foreman set him to give a proof of his skill by hewing out a wooden bolt with no chopping block but a stone. The carpenter accomplished his difficult task without marring the keen edge of the broadax and showed the foreman a neatly made bolt. Then he brought the ax down with a terrific blow that shattered its edge upon the stone. "I can hew fust rate on your chopping block," he hiccoughed, "but I'll be blamed if I can make the ax stick in it when I git through." The story runs that the foreman lost no time in employing such a workman.—New York Sun.

A Doubt About the Dish.

A Detroit family that has recently returned from Germany lived with a family of that country while visiting there. The purpose of this was to study the language under the most favoring circumstances, and the family of the host was also a gainer through the advantage thus secured for acquiring some knowledge of English. One day the lady of the house surprised the Americans by telling them that she was going to have "false hair" for dinner. She was delighted with her command of the new tongue, and rather than disappoint her by asking what she had in store for them they repressed their curiosity and waited. They rather suspected hash, but when the table was reached the hostess gleefully announced, "There it is." False is mock, and hare is rabbit—false hare; see? They are mock rabbit.—Detroit Free Press.

An allowance for wives and daughters is the surest way of establishing a sound financial understanding and will add tenfold to domestic happiness.

Havana is noted for its numerous clubs, and one, Circulo de Asturianas, with a membership of 18,000, is supposed to be the largest in the world.

OBSOLETE WORDS.

GREAT DICTIONARIES SWAMPED WITH USELESS VERBIAGE.

Good Anglo-Saxon Neglected—How Slang Words Originate and Are Adopted Because They Fill Long Felt Wants—Need of Simplification.

Any number of obsolete words are to be found in Webster's dictionary. They crop out on almost every page of the big book and apparently are inserted for no other purpose than to continue the growth of the work and increase the difficulty of acquiring our language. Some idea of them may be gathered from the following letter, written by an alleged poet to an editor who had treated his poetry with derision:

SIR—You have behaved like an impetiginous scrogle! Like those who, envious of any moral celsitude, carry their ungicity to the height of creating symposically the fecund words which my pollymathic genius uses with uberty to abligate the tongues of the weetless! Sir, you have crassly parodied my own pet words as though they were trangrams. I will not coacervate reproaches—I will obduce a veil over the atramental ingratitude which has chamfered even my indiscerptible heart. I am silent on the focillation which my coadjuvency must have given you when I offered to become your fantor and adminicle. I will not speak of the lippitude, the oblepsy, you have shown in exacerbating me, one whose genius you should have approached with mental discalceation. So I tell you, without supervacaneous words, nothing will render ignoscible your conduct to me. I warn you that I would vellicate your nose if I thought that any moral diarthrosis could be thereby performed—if I thought I should not impignorate my reputation. Go! tachygraphic scrogle, band with your crass inquinate fantors; draw oblectations from the thought, if you can, of having synchronically lost the existimation of the greatest poet since Milton!

Ridiculous as these words may seem, nearly all of them are to be found in Webster's unabridged dictionary, and few of them are declared obsolete.

Many robust Saxon words which met all requirements have been thrown out to make room for words of less strength and force, merely to satisfy the extremely polite taste of feeble minds. Thus our language is weakened and loses much of its power of expression in straining after euphony.

Our pure and good old Saxon word "sweat" was good enough for our forefathers through many a generation and down the centuries from the time of Adam, but some of our dilettanti lexicographers whose ideas of taste and euphony had run away with them declared it vulgar, and now we have at least three words in our dictionary to express the idea of water passing through the pores of the skin to the surface—namely, perspire, transpire and sweat. But does the so called improvement over the Saxon word improve the idea conveyed, and does not that remain the same?

After this interminable mixture of words is stirred into our dictionary our lexicographers further cast Egyptian darkness around the searcher after information by contorting the meaning of each into every shape his inventive genius is capable of and which was never intended or thought of in the original. Then their scientific work is complete and so indeed is the mystification of the student.

The French, Italian and Spanish are the softest, most comprehensive and most musical languages now in use, and not one of them has a dictionary of one-third the number of words dumped into ours by lexicographers. They find the inferior number of words in common use by their people fully adequate to an elegant expression of their ideas without wandering into other lands to gather foreign words, while our lexicographers are constantly garnering foreign words into our already overtaxed collection. Take our Webster for proof.

When the penal code of New York state became so mystifying that even a Philadelphia lawyer floundered in it, and it was discovered that there was a law to counteract the effect of every other law and render it nugatory, like one nail driving another out, an eminent lawyer was chosen to simplify it. A layman or even a drayman would have done better, for the patching made it weaker and more incomprehensible than ever. And thus it would be with our dictionary submitted to a lexicographer for simplifying. Notwithstanding the vast accumulation of verbiage in our dictionary it is not to be wondered at that our writers and speakers are at times forced to coin words to express their ideas, and that the less learned follow the example in the coining of what we term "slang words," principally because they are used by the masses and are not yet honored by places in the dictionary. But they land there in due time.

The necessity for coining words to express ideas and describe objects is always apparent, notwithstanding the overloaded dictionary, and it is seldom that a slang word is not so appropriate that it does not occasion a smile at its fitness.

The slang word "bogus" has been legitimatized, but suffered from neglect for years. It is a Georgia word. William A. Bogus was a Georgia land lottery commissioner years ago caught in rascality in office. He issued fraudulent land rights. He furnished our vernacular with a word for everything spurious and false. "Cant" was a slang word. Alexander Cant of Scotland was deposed by the synod "for divers seditious and impudent passages in his sermons at several places." All seditious praying and preaching in Scotland was thereafter called "canting."

The word "cabal" owes its origin to the fact that one of the ministries of Charles II in 1674 was composed of five men the initial letters of whose names formed the word, thus, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. The word "contraband" originated with a staff officer with General Butler in Fortress Monroe during the civil war and was immediately adopted by the general. Its singular appropriateness at once popularized it.

"Filibuster" is a corruption of the compound word "fly-boat." The word "hoodlum" is synonymous with "loafer," and originated in San Francisco. The word "snupe" is of New York city origin and is applied to a child who steals sweetmeats and other attractive delicacies.

In the existence and development of what eventually becomes a bullfrog there is an intermediate state after he ceases to be a tadpole and before he becomes a frog. It is stated that while in this stage he is called by the boys of Virginia and elsewhere in the south a "mugwump"—that is, neither one thing nor the other. According to another authority, the word is Michigan for "big Indian." Another says that "mugwump" is an old Algonquin word, meaning chief or king, and occurs in Eliot's Indian bible. There are the words "sockdolager," "shinplaster," "skedaddle," "spondulicks," "spreadeagleism," "soreheadism," "splurged" and "squelched," whose derivations are unknown.—New York Herald.

Riley's Luck as a Traveler.

"I don't like very well to travel," said James Whitcomb Riley. "I am always unlucky. Trains are late that were never late before. Men give me incorrect information who never were guilty of such a thing before in all their experience. If I want to leave on a C., H. and D. train and get to the depot on time, there will be three C., H. and D. trains in the shed, and the watchman will tell me to get on the wrong train. By the way, there is my number. Everything goes by threes with me. This house is 300. The number of my room at the hotel is 366. When I am traveling by myself, I always try to pick out some traveler whom I may watch and follow. I always go to the train from one-half to three-quarters of an hour ahead of time. If I do not, the schedule will have been changed the day before, so that I will find on my arrival at the station that the train has just left.

"I attached myself to a traveling man in Indianapolis not long ago while I was waiting for a train. I found he was going in the same direction as I and told him of my unfortunate habit of getting left. He laughed at me—they always make my distress the background of their victories. 'Why,' said he, 'I have been on the road 25 years and was never left in my life.' 'Very well,' said I, 'I'll stay with you.' He explained that the train we wanted was never early, never late. It was always made up on that track under the shed. We chatted awhile, and I looked at my watch. The train was past due. My friend said I was too fast. He asked the watchman: 'How about the —— train?' 'It's all right,' said he; 'it's been gone five minutes.' He explained that for the first time it had been made up in the yard and not in the shed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Indians Made Maple Sugar.

Ever since the Indians in the section now known as Fletcher discovered "honey" in the maple trees that district has been known far and wide as the heart of the Vermont maple sugar country. The way the red man extracted the delicious compound was somewhat slow as compared with the present process. He used to cut a slanting gash in the bark and insert in the lower end a gauge shaped piece of wood, from which the sap ran and dropped into a poplar or basswood trough. At the end of the season these troughs would be set up against the trees and left until the following season, by which time the troughs would be thoroughly mildewed.

This materially added to the flavor of the aboriginal sugar, but can hardly be said to have improved it. The evaporator of those times consisted of an iron kettle swung from a sapling bent over a stump. By a slow and tedious process the sap was first heated and then boiled in this kettle, often taking two or three days' boiling before it could be sugared off. This was the way in which the redskins and the early Vermonters eked out a "sweetnin" to their tea and johnny cake.—Burlington Free Press.

An Honest Woman Discovered.

I am still following Diogenes in his search for the honest man, but the honest woman is already among my discoveries. I went down to the market to get trailing arbutus. The first I found was the property of a jolly old aunty, black as Erebus and weighing something over 200 pounds. She was exactly the sort of person to whom you would pay double price for inferior wares merely because you approved of her personality. With a great effort I steeled my heart to her expansive smile and looked doubtfully at the messy clusters in the bottom of her rusty old dishpan.

"This seems to be rather withered," I objected hesitatingly; "I was hoping to find some fresher."

"Law, honey, den yo' jes' go right along down the sidewalk. It's full er niggers all down the block, an dey every one got er pan er May flow'rs. Yo' jes' certain ter fin some ter suit yo'."—Kate Field's Washington.

Mark Twain to Secretary Morton.

Mark Twain is not only always ready to help a fellow countryman in distress, but his great sympathetic heart grows elastic and stretches out to embrace the country women of other nations whenever the necessity occurs or the occasion arises. But that the great American humorist always has an eye on the main chance is easily recognized in the communication which follows and which is one of the best things he has written:

EDITORIAL DEPT. CENTURY MAGAZINE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, April 7.

To the Hon. J. Sterling Morton:

DEAR SIR—Your petitioner, Mark Twain, a poor farmer of Connecticut—indeed the poorest one there in the opinion of envy—desires a few choice breeds of seed corn (maize), and in return will zealously support the administration in all ways honorable and otherwise.

To speak by the card, I want these things to carry to Italy to an English lady. She is a neighbor of mine outside of Florence and has a great garden and thinks she could raise corn for her table if she had the right ammunition. I myself feel a warm interest in this enterprise, both on patriotic grounds and because I have a key to that garden, which I got made from a wax impression. It is not very good soil; still I think she can raise enough for one table, and I am in a position to select the table. If you are willing to aid and abet a countryman (and Gilder thinks you are), please find the signature and address of your petitioner below. Respectfully and truly yours,

MARK TWAIN, 67 Fifth avenue, New York.

P. S.—A handful of choice (southern) watermelon seeds would pleasantly add to that lady's employments and give my table a corresponding lift.

Secretary Morton complied with the request.—Washington Cor. St. Louis Republic.

A Pullman Porter Taught a Lesson.

For once in my life I saw the "lord of all he surveys," the sleeping car porter, nonplused, and very badly at that. It was on the Houston and Texas Central railroad. When at the little town of Richardson on the upper end of the line, two ladies boarded the train and by some mistake were ushered into the Pullman car. My lord in the brass buttons sallied up to them, and finding out the mistake that led to their being in that car instead of the day coach began to show off his majestic powers of insolence. He did not observe a gentleman who had boarded the train at the same station, and who stood quietly observing the scene from the door of the car. This gentleman now advanced, saying, "Be seated, ladies, until we reach the next town, when you can easily enter the other car." Then, beckoning to the conductor, he added, "Stop the train, L——." "Here, captain?" asked the conductor. "Yes, here."

There was a pull of the bellrope, the train stopped, and the porter was gently assisted out of the car, thence on to the bald prairie, when the captain said to him, "Now, walk the 15 miles to Dallas, you delicate blossom, and study politeness as you trudge along; you are no longer in our employ." There was a shower of expostulations, pleas for pardon and a shake or two of the fist at the fast vanishing train, but it vanished for all that, leaving him to study 15 pages, each a mile long, in a book entitled "Never Judge by Appearances." The gentleman who had set him the lesson was Captain F., a high official of the road.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Athens Returning to Classical Greek.

"I once had a chat with the late Professor Sophocles, the famous native Greek professor of Harvard, on the subject of the pronunciation of our language as taught in America," said the Greek consul, Mr. D. T. Timayensis, recently. "I asked him why he taught a pronunciation which he knew was not right.

"'It doesn't make any difference what pronunciation we teach,' he replied, 'because these boys will never know anything anyway.'

"The Germans have been the most conscientious and thorough students of the ancient Greek language," continued the consul. "It is but fair to say, however, that a very learned Greek lady, who has been in this country studying your institutions, says that she found a class of girls in Wellesley college who were better versed in Greek classics than the girls in our own schools in Athens. I should say they must be very good, then, for a great revival in Greek classical study has taken place within a few years. The spoken language is conforming more and more closely to classical standards. Foreign words that have crept into the language are being cast aside. I noticed the increased purity of the language when I returned to Greece and met some of my university classmates. They were following the classical Greek so closely that I thought at first it was a joke or an affectation, but I soon saw that the 'set' were all talking that way."—Boston Herald.

The Cat Problem In New York.

The cat problem has been always a serious one to the municipality of New York. As the city has grown the cats have increased and taken on a cosmopolitan and bohemian air from the felines that chant the Marseillaise and intermezzo around Washington square and Wooster street to the aristocratic pets of upper Fifth avenue. How to control the natural increase and the immigration has vexed the city grievously. Happily the good Mrs. English, who died the other day, has given a valuable suggestion. She set aside by will a certain amount for the future maintenance of her cats in Williamsburg.

People in Williamsburg like cats, and there is no reason why cats should not, after the first pangs, be contented in Williamsburg. Of course it is not New York, and there is always the annoyance of ferries to contend against, and the east side is a little malarial at times. But even a treacherous climate will not knock off more than two of a cat's nine lives. Really Mrs. English's idea is a good one, and a deportation of cats to Williamsburg may be recommended for trial.—New York World.

A Wifely Argument.

"John," said the wife, looking up from the paper, "here is a writer who says wives ought to do all in their power to render themselves attractive in the eyes of their husbands. What do you think of that?"

"What do I think of it? It think it is sound common sense. That's the kind of thing to print for women's reading. Women should be taught their duty if they do not know it. I heartily agree with the sentiment."

"So do I. And I may add that a new bonnet and gown would render me twice as attractive in your eyes as I am now."

"Mary," said the husband, "you should have charge of the Alaska seal business and the fisheries question."—New York Press.

The Name of Easter.

The name Easter is derived, as some suppose, from Eostre, the title of a Saxon deity whose feast was celebrated every year in the spring about the same time as the Christian festival, the name being retained when the character of the feast was changed, or, as others suppose, from oster, which signifies rising. If the latter proposition be correct, Easter is in name as well as reality the feast of the resurrection.—Philadelphia Ledger.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a universal beautifier. Harmless, effective and agreeable. it has taken high rank among toilet articles. This preparation causes thin and weak hair to become abundant, strong and healthy, and restores to gray hair its original color

TO THE BEACH! TO THE BEACH!
Fifty cents for the round trip Saturday and Sunday on the Santa Fe, tickets good returning Monday, to Redondo or Santa Monica.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.
FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.
FOR ALL PAIN Rheumatism Feminine Complaints Lameness Soreness Wounds Bruises Catarrh Burns Piles
USE POND'S EXTRACT
It will Cure.

Said the Owl to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet; The moon is a quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of Hires' Root Beer."
A Delicious, Temperance, Thirst-quenching, Health-Giving Drink. Good for any time of year.
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get HIRES'.

"MOTHERS FRIEND"
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,
Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.
My wife used "Mother's Friend" before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.
Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
For sale by all druggists. Atlanta, Ga.

People's Home Savings Bank,
805 Market st.,
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Organized, May, 1888.
Guaranteed Capital.................$1,000,000 00
Capital and Profits.................382,000 00
Deposits, January 1, 1893.........2,065,000 00
Interest Paid from Date of Deposit.
No Charge for Opening Accounts.
Savings accounts open January 1, 1893, on books of the bank, 12,750.
Collections made.
Commercial deposits received.
Bank open Monday and Saturday evenings.
J. E. FARNUM, Secretary.

"THE NEW PLEASANTON," 715 Howard st., near 3d, San Francisco. A first-class lodging hotel: 200 rooms en suite and single gas and running water in each room, ladies' parlor, reading and smoking rooms best beds in the world. Per day, 50c and up per week, $1.50 and up.
EMPIRE HOUSE, 636 Commercial st., San Francisco. (Established 1860.) 150 neat and well-kept rooms and cleanest beds. Per day, 25c and up: per week, $1 and up. Houses are open all night. JACOB HOEGES & CO. Proprietrs.

—FOR—
Poland Rock Water!
Address P. B. LAMBE,
1403 Pleasant Avenue, - Boyle Heights

Pioneer Truck Co.
No. 3 MARKET ST.
Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 137.

Whew!
It was
Hot
Yesterday!
And those handsome, elegant Spring and Summer Suits which we are giving away for
$9.90
—AND—
$14.90
Went like "Hot Cakes" on a cold winter's day, and if the rush keeps up till this sale ends—tonight at 10 o'clock—we'll be compelled to call upon some of our competitors to help us hold down the crowds and check the rush.
For Bargains Without Buncombe Come and See Us.
CHICAGO CLOTHING COMPANY
129-131 N. Spring St.
PHILLIPS BLOCK.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.
JUNE 12, 1893.
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot,) Fifth st., daily as follows:

Leave for	DESTINATION	Arr. from
8:30 am	Banning	*10:10 am
*4:30 pm	Banning	4:00 pm
	Colton	**9:21 am
8:30 am	Colton	*10:10 am
10:30 am	Colton	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	Colton	6:15 pm
8:30 am	Deming and East	4:00 pm
8:30 am	El Paso and East	4:00 pm
	Chino	**9:21 am
8:30 am	Chino	*8:50 am
4:30 pm	Chino	*10:10 am
*5:15 pm	Chino	6:15 pm
**8:00 am	San Pedro	
9:25 am	L. Beach and San Pedro	8:15 am
12:40 pm	L. Beach and San Pedro	11:56 am
5:00 pm	L. Beach and San Pedro	4:15 pm
	L. Beach and San Pedro	**7:45 pm
2:00 pm	Ogden & East, 2d class	7:30 am
10:40 pm	Ogden & East, 1st class	12:30 pm
10:40 pm	Portland, Or.	7:30 am
	Riverside	**9:21 am
8:30 am	Riverside	*10:10 am
10:30 am	Riverside	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	Riverside	6:15 pm
	San Bernardino	**9:21 am
8:30 am	San Bernardino	*10:10 am
10:30 am	San Bernardino	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	San Bernardino	6:15 pm
	Redlands	**9:21 am
8:30 am	Redlands	*10:10 am
10:30 am	Redlands	4:00 pm
4:30 pm	Redlands	6:15 pm
2:00 pm	San F. & Sacramento	7:30 am
10:40 pm	San F. & Sacramento	12:30 pm
*9:52 am	Santa Ana & Anaheim	9:03 am
5:10 pm	Santa Ana & Anaheim	*4:04 pm
9:25 am	Santa Barbara	1:30 pm
4:55 pm	Santa Barbara	9:10 pm
**9:20 am	Santa Monica	
9:30 am	Santa Monica	8:08 am
10:20 am	Santa Monica	8:50 am
1:10 pm	Santa Monica	12:10 pm
5:15 pm	Santa Monica	4:25 pm
6:15 pm	Santa Monica	5:37 pm
	Santa Monica	**6:35 pm
*9:25 pm	Santa Monica	*8:33 pm
10:20 am	Soldiers' Home	8:08 am
6:15 pm	Soldiers' Home	5:37 pm
**9:20 am	Port Los Angeles	
**9:30 am	Port Los Angeles	**12:10 pm
**10:20 am	Port Los Angeles	**4:25 pm
**1:10 pm	Port Los Angeles	**5:37 pm
	Port Los Angeles	**6:35 pm
4:52 pm	Tustin	8:43 am
*9:40 am	Whittier	8:43 am
4:52 pm	Whittier	*1:45 pm
*7:55 am	Monrovia	*7:45 am
11:10 am	Monrovia	9:45 am
2:55 pm	Monrovia	1:35 pm
5:23 pm	Monrovia	4:50 pm

Every Sunday, beginning at 10:10 a.m., there will be an hourly train service between Santa Monica and the mammoth wharf at Port Los Angeles. Last train leaves the wharf at 5 p.m.

Catalina Island.

S. P. Co.'s trains connect at San Pedro with the fine steamship Hermosa.

Leave	ARCADE DEPOT.	Arrive
8:00 a m	Sunday	
5:00 p m	Sunday	7:45 p m
12:40 p m	Monday	11:56 a m
12:40 p m	Wednesday	11:56 a m
12:40 p m	Friday	11:56 a m
5:00 p m	Saturday	11:56 a m

Take Santa Monica trains from Arcade depot, San Fernando st., Naud's Junction, Commercial st., Jefferson st. (Winthrop station,) Grand ave. or University.

For north—Arcade, Commercial st., Naud's, San Fernando st. For east—Arcade, Commercial st., Naud's. For other branches—Arcade, Commercial st., Naud's, San Fernando st.

Local and through tickets sold, baggage checked, Pullman sleeping car reservations made, and general information given upon application to J. M. Crawley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 144 S. Spring st., corner Second. Charles Seyler, agent at depots.

* Sundays excepted. ** Sundays only.

RICHARD GRAY, Gen'l Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

SOUTHERN CALA. Ry. (Santa Fe Route.)
In Effect May 28, 1893.
Trains arrive and depart from First-st. Station.

Leave	LOS ANGELES	Arrive
*5:15 p m	Chicago Limited	*7:50 a m
*7:00 a m	Overland Express	*6:18 p m
*8:15 a m	San Diego Coast Line	*1:15 p m
*4:30 p m	San Diego Coast Line	*6:50 p m
*7:00 a m	San Bernardino via Pasadena	*7:50 a m
*9:00 a m		*9:50 a m
‡1:30 p m		‡1:25 p m
*4:00 p m		*6:18 p m
*5:15 p m		‡7:35 p m
*7:00 a m	Riverside via San Bernardino	‡1:25 p m
*9:00 a m		*6:18 p m
‡1:30 p m		
*6:05 a m	Riverside and San Bernardino via Orange	*10:15 a m
‡11:00 a m		*3:55 p m
*4:30 p m		*6:50 p m
*7:00 a m	Redlands, Mentone and Highlands via Pasadena	
*9:00 a m		*9:50 a m
‡1:30 p m		‡1:25 p m
*4:00 p m		*6:18 p m
*5:15 p m		‡7:35 p m
*6:05 a m	Redlands, Mentone & Highlands via Orange and Riverside	*10:15 a m
‡11:00 a m		*3:55 p m
*4:30 p m		*6:50 p m
*9:00 a m	Azusa, Pasadena and Intermediate Stations	7:35 a m
‡10:25 a m		*8:43 a m
*1:30 p m		*9:50 a m
*4:00 p m		*1:25 p m
‡5:35 p m		*4:16 p m
†6:35 p m		*6:18 p m
*7:00 p m		‡7:35 p m
*7:00 a m	Pasadena	*7:50 a m
*5:15 p m	Pasadena	*1:25 p m
*6:05 a m	Santa Ana	*8:50 a m
*8:15 a m		
‡1:50 p m	Santa Ana	*1:15 p m
*4:30 p m	Santa Ana	*6:50 p m
*8:55 a m	Santa Monica	*8:43 a m
*10:00 a m	Santa Monica	*2:15 p m
*1:30 p m	Santa Monica	*4:44 p m
*5:25 p m	Santa Monica	*6:10 p m
*9:05 a m	Redondo	*8:29 a m
*10:00 a m	Redondo	*2:15 p m
*1:30 p m	Redondo	*4:44 p m
*5:25 p m	Redondo	*6:10 p m
‡9:00 a m	San Jacinto via Pasadena	‡1:25 p m
‡11:00 a m	San Jacinto via Orange	‡3:55 p m
‡9:00 a m	Temecula via Pasadena	‡1:25 p m
‡11:00 a m	Temecula via Orange	‡10:15 a m
‡8:15 a m	Escondido via Coast Line	‡1:15 p m
‡4:30 p m		

CATALINA ISLAND.

1:30 p m	Tuesday	2:15 p m
1:30 p m	Thursday	2:15 p m
10:00 a m	Saturday	2:15 p m
9:05 a m	Sunday	6:10 p m

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. †Sundays only.

E. W. McGEE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring street, Los Angeles. ED. CHAMBERS, Ticket Agt., First-st. Depot.

LOS ANGELES TERminal Railway.

Leave Los Angeles for Pasadena.
*6:35 a.m. †7:10 a.m. *8:00 a.m. *9:00 a.m.
*10:30 a.m. *12:20 p.m. *1:25 p.m. *2:20 p.m.
*4:00 p.m. *5:20 p.m. *6:20 p.m. *11:00 p.m.

Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles.
*7:15 a.m. †8:05 a.m. *9:05 a.m. *10:35 a.m.
*12:00 m. *1:05 p.m. *3:00 p.m. *4:05 p.m.
*5:25 p.m. *7:05 p.m. a8:05 p.m. b10:20 p.m.
*11:45 p.m.

Downey avenue leaving time, 7 minutes later.

Lve. L. A. for Altadena		Lve. Altadena for L. A.	
*9:00 a m	c1:25 p m	*10:10 a m	c2:30 p m
*4:00 p m	b6:20 p m	*5:00 p m	b10:00 p m

Lve. L. A. for Glendale		Lve. Glendale for L. A.	
†6:45 a m	*12:00 m	†7:25 a m	*1:30 p m
‡8:15 a m	*5:25 p m	‡9:05 a m	*6:15 p m

Leave for Long Beach and San Pedro ‡8:00 am *9:45 am *12:45 p m. *5:15 p m.
Leave East San Pedro *7:15 a m, *11:15 a m, *3:40 p m, ‡7:00 p m

Catalina Island.

The following trains make connection at East San Pedro with steamers to and from Catalina Island: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leave Los Angeles 12:45 p m, arrive Los Angeles 12:20 p m; Saturday, leave Los Angeles 5:15 p m, arrive Los Angeles 12:20 p m; Sunday, leave Los Angeles 8:00 a m, arrive Los Angeles 7:45 p m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. a except Saturday. b Saturday only. c Saturdays and Sundays only.

Theater nights the 11:00 p m train will wait 20 minutes after theater is out when later than 10:40 p m.

Stages meet 8:00 a m and 12:20 p m trains at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak via new trail.

Passengers leaving Los Angeles at 8:00 a m for Wilson's Peak can return on same day. Good hotel fare at $2 per day.

Depots east end First street and Downey avenue bridges. General offices, First-st. Depot.

T. B. BURNETT, Gen. Mngr.
W. WINCUP, Gen. Pass. Agt.

REDONDO RAILWAY Summer Time Card No. 10 In effect 5 a.m., Monday, May 29, 1893. Los Angeles depot corner Grand ave. and Jefferson st. Take Grand ave. cable cars, or Main st. and Agricultural Park horse cars.

Lve. L. A. for Redondo		Lve. Redondo for L. A.	
*7:50 a m	*1:35 p m	*7:20 a m	*11:00 a m
*9:00 a m	*5:30 p m	*9:10 a m	*5:00 p m
†7:50 a m	†1:35 p m	†7:20 a m	†2:50 p m
†9:00 a m	†4:00 p m	†9:10 a m	†4:00 p m
†10:30 a m	†5:30 p m	†11:00 a m	†5:30 p m

*Week days. †Saturday and Sunday. Running time between Los Angeles and Redondo, 50 minutes.

City ticket office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner First and Spring sts.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—GOODALL, Perkins & Co., general agents, San Francisco. Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego June 5, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27. Cars to connect leave Santa Fe depot at 10:00 a.m.

For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, June 2, 7, 11, 16, 20, 25, 29. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10:00 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.

Steamers leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco and way ports June 4, 8, 13, 17, 22, 26. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 5 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5:15 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change steamers or their days of sailing.

W. PARRIS, Agent,
124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, Cal.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!
Ho! for Hawaii
"THE TRAVELER'S PARADISE."
THE OCEANIC S.S. COMPANY'S splendid steamers sail twice a month. Special rates to parties of five or more. Send 10 cents for "Hawaii," a pamphlet of rare photogravures.
H. B. RICE, Agt. Oceanic S.S. Co., 124 W. Second street. Tickets, C. H. WHITE, S. P. Office, Burdick Block.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA.

The Board of Trade Holds a Special Meeting.

Work of the Committee of One Hundred Approved—Reception to the High School Scholars and Alumni—Other News Notes.

The special meeting of the Board of Trade authorized by President Keyes was called to order by that official at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. As chairman of the committee of one hundred, Mr. Keyes made a report of its doings substantially as already reported in this correspondence.

A motion that the report be accepted and the action of the committee approved was very freely discussed, after which the motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

Joseph Wallace asked permission to submit to the board the matter of reorganizing the packing company. It was by him explained that the withdrawal of the capital of a deceased partner made reorganization necessary, with an accompanying enlistment of additional capital to take the place of that withdrawn. He thought $10,000 would answer the purpose.

Mr. Kernaghan also explained the present situation and its causes, and stated that last year's work showed a profit in the business, while the present correspondence demonstrated an enlarged market for the product, now well-known and popular in the East.

Messrs. Weight, Wood, Daggett and Yocum participated in a discussion of a motion to refer the matter to the standing Committee on Manufactures with a request for investigation and a full report, after which the motion prevailed.

The Committee on Manufactures consists of A. J. Painter, J. S. Torrance, J. R. Greer, Jr., J. C. Gardner and C. S. Cristy. Chairman Painter announced a meeting of the committee for the Board of Trade rooms on Monday, June 19, at 4 o'clock p.m., when the matter will be investigated, and all parties interested in the project and horticulture generally are invited to meet with the committee at that time.

On motion the board adjourned.

THE TENNIS TOURNEY.

At the tennis play on the Channing court yesterday only a part of the singles were played off, and the tournament will conclude today, beginning at 8:30 a.m. The warmth of the weather interfered slightly with the spirit of much of the play, but it was enjoyed by quite a concourse of spectators, who had the benefit of a shade that only reached the players in the later series. The score is still incomplete and will be given tomorrow. The first series today will be between the ladies.

TEACHERS' VACATION PLANS.

Prof. Graham will remain in Pasadena during the summer, maturing plans for next year's work.

Prof. L. L. Evans of the High School will leave for the East about July 1, and most of his vacation will be spent at the Sauveur School of Languages, Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. T. Coleman, High School, will recreate at seashore and mountains, as inclination and convenience permit.

Miss E. L. Brundage, High School, has the World's Fair and Eastern friends in view.

Prof. W. P. Hammond, teacher of penmanship, will enthusiastically climb the mountains.

C. W. Hodgson, principal of the Lincoln School, will camp in the San Jacinto Mountains. In the fall he goes to Stanford University.

Prof. A. L. Hamilton, Garfield School, will put in the summer here in special preparation for his future work in Throop Polytechnic Institute.

Prof. L. G. Brown, of the Washington School, goes first to his home at Santa Ana.

Miss Carrie J. Lang, Lincoln School, will visit the World's Fair.

Miss Fannie E. Fobes, Lincoln School, will intersperse study with mountain recreations.

Miss Ella Wood, Lincoln School, will pursue special studies, preparatory to entering Stanford University in the fall.

Miss Helen Crittendon, Lincoln School, goes at once to San Francisco; World's Fair later.

Miss Mabel A. Harris, Lincoln School, will go to Massachusetts, visiting the World's Fair on her return.

Mrs. W. H. Housh, Garfield School, will divide her time between Pasadena, Los Angeles and Santa Cruz.

Miss Minnie Martin, Garfield School, leaves for Hillsdale, Mich., within a week or ten days.

Miss Ada Cleveland, Garfield School, has eyes for the White City.

Miss M. J. McNair, Grant School, will divide time between seashore and the mountains; may possibly go East.

Miss Georgia Mitchell, Garfield School, goes to the beach at once.

Miss Imelda Brooks, Garfield School, goes East.

Miss Jessie Brooks, Lincoln School, will recreate in the mountains.

Miss Harriet Patten, Lincoln School, has her plans yet to formulate.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

W. B. McCormick was over from Whittier yesterday.

The present plan is to begin Monday's field day sports at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

George B. McLaughlin of Los Angeles has accepted a desk in the First National Bank here.

Prof. Kyle will have charge of commencement music, which is a guarantee that it will be excellent.

The Forshay case is set for 10 o'clock this morning, in the City Recorder's Court. There is a fair probability that it may be tried.

Rev. L. M. Andrews, pastor of the Universalist Church of Santa Paula, reached town last evening, and will enjoy the closing days of the institute year.

G. W. Wetherell is expected to return from his Chicago trip today. A couple of phonographs which he will enter for star engagements in the Coast States preceded him by a couple of days.

The newly-elected officers of Pasadena Lodge No. 151, A.O.U.W., are: C. R. Tones, M. W.; M. Sanderman, F.; John Allen, O.; W. S. Nosworthy, G.; Amos Ayers, I. W.; W. J. Hess, O. W.; L. C. Winston, Trustee. The hold-over officers are: Recorder Winston, Financier Swift and Receiver Nay.

It was stated at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday that the South Pasadena street railway franchise was so constructed that when its use contributes a link to the electric line to Los Angeles the maximum fare from University Place to the Painter will be only 15 cents. That is certainly cheap enough.

Capt. Henniger, who has been in town during the winter, under Dr. McAllister's care, has been able to return to his mountain home, at Henniger's Flats, much improved in health. The Captain is about to acquire a full title to his upland holdings, Capt. Seamans, of the land office, having the matter in charge.

The Knights of the Maccabees have accepted the cordial invitation of the Baptist people to attend their service on Sunday morning, which is an anniversary of the order. They will assemble at Odd Fellows Hall at 10 o'clock a.m. so as to go in a body to the church, where they will hear a sermon by the pastor, Rev. Sir Knight Harris.

Yesterday at Throop Polytechnic Institute was given up to finishing work of the term, and of the year. The medal display for Monday's events will be in the Hutchins Bros.' window today, and among its more gaudy brethren a leather medal of regulation size has made its appearance, duly inscribed. No entries for it have been reported as yet. Still some one will get it.

SANTA MONICA.

News Notes from the Popular Seaside Resort.

Santa Monica's library is a thing to be proud of. Under the management of the librarian, Miss Elle Mosse, the number of books on hand has increased until there are at present 1950 standard works on the shelves. A classification of the books has recently been made, the system being the same as that used in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Whiteman and daughter of New Mexico are here for the summer.

Headers can be seen now all over the vast barley fields.

Dr. Place is recovering from a severe illness.

Fourteen rooms are being added to the "Paradise" building.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Dingley of San Francisco are making a month's visit here.

Mrs. Frank Cutter has returned from a visit to Compton.

M. Morrison of Los Angeles is a guest at the Hotel Jackson.

Felix Coblentz and A. M. Sutton of San Francisco are in town.

W. Russell, wife and two children are registered at the Jackson.

Several criminal cases from Justice Twitchell's court are on appeal in the Superior Court.

H. L. Jones has returned from a trip to San Francisco.

W. G. Hambright of Los Angeles came down to the seashore Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McClellan of Albuquerque, N. M.; May Richards, San Diego, and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Wallace of Cumberland, Pa., are at the Bellview.

The Santa Rosa, bound north, arrived at this port Friday. She took on a cargo of barley and fifty passengers for San Francisco.

Alex Campbell, Esq., took passage on the Santa Rosa for San Francisco.

The ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star gave an entertainment and social Thursday evening. There was a literary and musical entertainment, followed by refreshments and dancing. The ladies cleared about $20.

Thomas Hayes of San Francisco is at the Jackson.

Capt. Nelson of San Francisco, who 1 possessed of large interests in the northern redwoods, and who is the owner of a fleet of vessels, was in town Friday. He inspected the wharf, and has decided to divert a considerable portion of his business to Port Los Angeles.

Courtland Scott is to be connected with the Arcadia as a clerk.

The bell on the wharf is in position.

Santa Monica Camp No. 428, I.O.F., are to attend a special service at the Episcopal Church Sunday, in a body. It is a day of public thanksgiving in that order. Rev. I. M. Merlin Jones is to preach the sermon.

Prof. Lockey of Los Angeles has been in town most of the week.

Several Santa Monica young gentlemen have organized a kennel club. J. P. Proctor is president; Mr. Woodworth of the Outlook, secretary; A. Ven der Gracht, first whip.

Dr. E. C. Folsom is building a yacht to be named the Infanta.

Jones & Leslie have awarded the contract for the erection of ten new cottages on Tenth street between Arizona and Oregon avenues. H. X. Goetz is the contractor.

The Salvation Army has leased the Hueneke Hall for one year as an army headquarters.

C. S. Dale is building a neat little cottage on Eighth street, between Oregon and Arizona avenues. It will be the first cottage in Santa Monica with a full equipment of wires ready for the electric light when it shall be turned on.

Mr. Miller has begun the erection of a cottage on Eighth street.

Frank Jones will begin soon the erection of a cottage on Eighth street, between Railroad and Utah avenues.

A petition will be presented to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting to grade Eighth street, between Oregon and Arizona avenues.

The Presbyterian Church is laying a cement walk on the side of their property at the corner of Arizona avenue and Third street.

A petition is in circulation to be presented to the Board of Trustees for the laying of a cement walk on Fifth street, between Arizona and Oregon avenues.

Oregon avenue is being graded between Sixth and Ninth streets.

The attachment case of Judson vs. Marshall was partially compromised Tuesday, in Justice Willis's court, and the attachment on the defendant's horse was released by the Court.

Mrs. L. Lewin and family of Los Angeles have rented the Desmond cottage.

W. J. Caeser of London, England, arrived on the Santa Rosa Wednesday morning, and is stopping at the Jackson.

G. F. Bachelder of Phœnix, Ariz., is in town.

William S. Waters of Santa Ana is a guest at the Hotel Jackson.

Mrs. H. X. Goetz returned on the Santa Rosa Wednesday morning from a trip to the North.

A syndicate has been formed for the purchase and establishment of a cemetery plot in the northern part of the city.

The Santa Monica Commercial Company has obtained judgment against G. A. McElfresh for the sum of $195.60 and costs.

Ed Baker of the Irrigation Age is in town.

J. S. Spigot and wife of Oakland are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Kingman of Helena, Mont., are at the Bellview for the summer.

The corn about Santa Monica, of which there is more than during past years, is looking well.

Threshers are commencing now their work.

Thomas Thompson, president of the Thompson Bridge Company, who built the mammoth wharf, returned yesterday from San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Katz of San Francisco are guests at the Hotel Jackson.

H. H. Garstin and wife of Crafton arrived in Santa Monica Wednesday night.

K. M. Ham and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis of Los Angeles are at the beach.

OCEANSIDE.

The Oceanside public school closed Friday after a prosperous school year. The number of pupils largely increased during the year. Carl F. Bond was the only graduate from the grammar grade. Prof. Baldwin, President of the County Board of Education, was present and presented the diploma with a very appropriate speech.

E. S. Payne, who was called East a few weeks ago by the illness of his mother, is expected home in a few days.

Oceanside district failed to hold an election for school trustee this year, consequently the one whose term would have expired will hold over another year.

Prof. W. S. Hall went to Los Angeles Wednesday.

The Oceanside orchestra, which, by the way, is a fine one, furnished music for the opening of the Carlsbad assembly on Monday evening.

There have been several important sales of real estate in Oceanside during the past few months.

The houses that have been standing vacant are nearly all full at present.

Rather Serious Joke.

[Colman's Rural World.]

Don't sign anything without first reading. It may be a promissory note. At Springfield, Mo., recently, a man made a wager with some friends that he could get signers to promissory note payable to himself. The note was drawn up in due form with interest at 8 per cent. Four business men, quoted high in finances, readily signed the "petition for a sidewalk," not knowing that it was a note for $5000, payable one day after date. The note was taken to a bank and word was sent to the parties that their note was in the bank for collection. Then there was revelry on the street. Those men went to the bank hot with rage, only to be confronted with their own signatures to a note for $5000. Then their faces blanched with wonder and a lingering suspicion of forgery. Finally a meeting of the debtors and creditors was called and it was decided to compromise the matter by the four men buying a supply of cigars for the crowd. The cigars were bought and the note cancelled.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Commencement Exercises of the San Bernardino High School.

A Slight Flurry in Financial Circles—Incipient Run on a San Bernardino Bank—Redlands Notes and Personals.

SAN BERNARDINO.

Seldom has the capacity of the San Bernardino Operahouse been so taxed to hold its audience as it was on Thursday evening, and never was a larger audience gathered there, for every inch of space was occupied and hundreds turned away. The occasion was the commencement exercises of the first graduating class of the San Bernardino High School, when eight young ladies received their diplomas, testifying to their efficiency in the branches of ordinary high-school work. When the curtain rose there was revealed upon the stage, besides the eight girl graduates in robes of white, the teachers of the High School, the City Board of Education and several others. It was a combined commencement and class day. After a few introductory remarks by Hon. Will A. Harris, president of the City Board of Education, the following programme was rendered:

Music—Redlands Orchestra.
Salutatory—Miss Nora Sullivan.
Class History—Miss Grace Wiltshire.
Music—Redlands Orchestra.
Class Prophecy—Miss Nellie Pruitt.
Class Poem—Miss Leah Crolic.
Music—Redlands Orchestra.
Valedictory—Miss Mabel Davies.
Oration—Hon. Will A. Harris, president Board of Education.
Presentation of diplomas.
Music—Redlands Orchestra.

The subject of the paper by Miss Mabel Davies, valedictorian, was "The Geometry of Life," and was well presented, as was each one upon the programme. The young ladies showed in these exercises that the High School is a credit to the city, and neither the city nor the High School need be ashamed of its first graduating class.

The oration of the evening by Will A. Harris was a most finished and charming piece of oratory, bearing in the easy flow of its current many a bright gem-laden vessel, whose burden found its setting in the crown of the plea for earnest and pure manhood and womanhood and good citizenship. The address was most thoughtful and inspiring, and full of hope for yet higher things here.

INCIPIENT RUN ON A BANK.

The closing of the doors of the Riverside Banking Company has caused a little flurry in financial circles in this city, and an incipient run was made on the Farmers' Exchange Bank. The run was very slight and of short duration, and all obligations were met. The two other banks expressed a desire to come to the rescue of the Farmers' Exchange should there be any need for it, but no danger is apprehended, and no further demand for money is expected.

LICENSED TO WED.

James Hamilton Watson, aged 31, a native of Missouri and resident of Highland, was given a license to unite in marriage with Nora Hannifen, agen 26, a native of Illinois and resident of this city.

Richard Carleton Hall, aged 45, a native Illinois and resident of Vanderbilt, and Miss Lulu Linck, aged 18, a native of Wisconsin and resident of Los Angeles. Old Mr. Hall and young Miss Linck were subsequently made one under the laws of the government of this country by Justice Knox.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Rev. E. H. Spoor of Redlands has begun suit in the Superior Court to recover from Louis Metzer et al. the sum of $800 due on a promissory note.

The Times has now a delivery wagon upon its route in this city, and Doran Bros. are giving the best delivery service ever had here.

The Waterman Rifles, Co. E, N.G.C., have decided to get new uniforms.

G. A. Easton and S. P. Stanton have gone to Silver City, N. M., to live.

At the First M. E. Church, corner Sixth and E streets, Rev. C. A. Westenberg, pastor, will conduct the service tomorrow. In the morning he will continue his series of sermons on "Pure Religion," his topic being "Prayer." In the evening he will give another of his practical talks on Bible characters, subject, "Jacob and Rebekah." The evening service will begin at 7:30. The first twenty minutes will be devoted to sacred song with orchestral accompaniment.

The ladies of the First M. E. Church have decided to give a grand dinner in the parlors of the church on the Fourth of July.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the County Clerk by the Christian Church of Chino.

On Wednesday evening the amateurs who presented *Cinderella* at the operahouse last week to crowded houses will repeat the performance for the benefit of the Fourth of July fund. The children are in training by Mrs. Kendall Hold, an expert in this business, who prepared them for the first presentation.

REDLANDS.

If there is in this city no ordinance requiring all sidewalks to be laid upon the grades fixed by the streets, then there should be one. It might in some instances work a hardship upon those who have laid substantial sidewalks in accordance with street grades given at the time, but afterward changed by the City Engineer. In such cases the city should reimburse the property-owner, at least in part, for the additional expense incurred in changing the grade of the sidewalk. There are several examples of the dangerous conditions resulting from not conforming to the street grade now existing on the west side of Orange street between State and Water streets. Here are several sections of sidewalk about six inches higher than the street grade, and, being well made portions of the sidewalk and of the same material and appearance as those portions laid upon the grade line, they are a constant manace to the limbs and lives of pedestrians. For, unless one has his attention upon the sidewalk, or has become so familiar with the existing conditions at this place as to unconsciously step up and down with the changing grade, he is liable to take a severe tumble. A number of falls have already occurred, some of them more or less serious. That this has not been remedied has been the cause of a number of severe criticisms from both citizens and tourists. An uneven grade for sidewalks is no uncommon thing in growing Western towns, but in a city of the pretensions of Redlands much more is expected in the direction of city sidewalks.

SALOONS OR DIVES—WHICH?

In a local paper the opinion is expressed that a majority of the citizens of Redlands prefer the present system of secret (?) sales of intoxicants, with all its attendant evils of dives and gambling, to that of a licensed saloon. If this is true it is certainly very unfortunate for the city. For it is constantly inculcating in the minds of those who see what is going on not only a lack of respect for the law, but duplicity in their lives. The evil habits now being inculcated by the dens now in existence would not be possible were they to give place to the open saloon.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

Capt. J. Wallace F. Diss is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Dr. Sanborn and family start soon upon an extended Eastern trip, via the Southern Pacific.

The assessments of the West Redlands Water Company became delinquent on Friday. Nearly all the stockholders had paid up.

James F. Drake will start East on Saturday for an extended visit.

Mrs. Dr. Mack is now enjoying a visit from Miss Clara Biberdeck.

Walter G. Barnwell leaves on Saturday for a month's outing at Seven Oaks. Walter Bulter and Charles Brown of this city and M. Cross of New York will go up to spend a few days.

E. M. Boley has started for the World's Fair and Joliet, Ill. He will return in the fall. His family will summer at the seashore.

W. C. Dow is reported on the sick list.

Arthur Gregory forwarded this week another carload of honey for Porter Bros.

Prof. H. F. Wegener and family left on the 15th for Chicago and further East, to be gone about three months. They went via the Santa Fé.

Dr. D. W. Stewart and wife will leave on Tuesday via the Santa Fé for a visit of six months in the East. The remains of their son, R. R. Stewart, will be taken with them and interred in the family lot at Des Moines, Iowa.

The failure of the Riverside Banking Company will probably have some direct effect in this city, as the Terracina tract is the property of O. T. Dyer, the manager of the closed bank.

COLTON.

The Colton Marble Works, operated by Hubbard & U'Ren, who leased them about eight months ago from the Colton Marble Company, were closed down upon the day of the closing of the Riverside Banking Company at Riverside. O. T. Dyer and other stockholders in the bank are the owners of the quarries. The closing of the works, however, is stated to be only temporary, and it is expected that work will be resumed the first of next week.

Young Dustin, a son of Hiram Dustin of this city, who was accidentally shot through the head while in the mountains on Thursday morning, died at about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening.

Business in Colton is unusually brisk for this season of the year, and there is quite a little building going on.

ONTARIO.

The pupils' musical recital at the college chapel, Wednesday afternoon, was largely attended, and a very attractive programme was presented. In the evening the Methodist Church was crowded for the class-day exercises of the class of '94. The programme was as follows:

Solo, "There Was a Prince in Olden Time" (Gomes)—Mrs. Talhurst.
President's address.
Essay, "Why Do We Educate?"—Guy Bodenhamer.
Recitation, "The Death Bridge of the Tay"—Miss Ella Cline.
Solo, "Forbidden Music" (Gastaldon)—Mrs. Talhurst.
"Fossils"—Miss Fannie W. Sibley.
Oration, "Free Coinage of Silver"—B. Ernest Sibley.
Solo, "Lullaby" (Pease)—Mrs. Talhurst.
Recitation, "Rhyme of the Duchess May"—Miss Jesslyn Andrews.
Class artists—H. Colfax Stinchfield, A. Howard McFarland.
Solo, "O Bonny Moon" (Dorn)—Mrs. Talhurst,

The young people succeeded in pleasing everybody, and the singing of Mrs. Talhurst, one of Los Angeles' promising young vocalists, was received with much enthusiasm.

On Thursday evening occurs the annual concert under the direction of Miss Mary L. O. Donoughue, and on Friday evening the graduation exercises will be held. Many visitors are in town in attendance on the various exercises of the week.

The public schools close Friday. An interesting programme will be presented at the Central building in the afternoon, and this will be followed by an exhibition of school work in the south room. This should be seen by all parents and friends of the school.

POMONA.

The Outlook for Deciduous Fruits Anything But Encouraging.

The buyers of deciduous fruits in this valley complain that the tightness of the money market East forces them to go slow in buying. So far, they say not a single orchardist has sold his apricots. The buyers seem anxious to get hold of the fruit, if money matters will lighten up in the East. A prominent buyer of this city said yesterday: "I am afraid we will not be enabled to handle either blackberries or apricots as we did last season. At this time last year we could sell all the canned goods we could get hold of, but there is a different state of affairs this time. We cannot get a single offer for canned goods, and I asked a well-known firm in the East to wire me an offer on dried apricots, and he absolutely refused to do so. There is a very large crop of peaches in the East, which will, I think, make the price of dried fruits very low. Of course, if dried peaches bring a very low price East, we cannot expect dried apricots to bring much of a figure. Things may change, and Eastern buyers get ready for fruits both dried and canned, but a present it does not seem so. It is much harder to get hold of money now than a year ago in the East."

The Pomona Winery has shipped its last carload of wine to the East.

This valley is now growing some of the finest cherries that can be had anywhere. The trees are rapidly coming into bearing, and the flavor of the cherries is far superior to those grown in the Northern country, from the fact that they are not brought to the markets until perfectly ripe. A. Pascoe, Mrs. A. R. Meserve and others are having good success with their fruit this season.

Invitations are out for the exercises to take place St. John's day (June 24) at the Masonic lodgeroom, in the new I.O.O.F. building. The lodge will see that all who attend will have a most enjoyable time.

A short time ago the City Council "braced up" in a body, and, marching to the Salvation Army barracks, asked the officers if they would kindly discontinue beating their drums on the street. Numerous complaints had been made to the Council that the drums endangered life and property by causing runaways. The officers said they would "see about it," although they knew they would continue beating the same. Not only this, but the drummers keep a continual hubbub in the daytime, "practicing." It would seem a Christian act if the army would leave off the drums, especially where they are a grand nuisance to the surrounding residents.

The third in the course of sermons, "Plain Words About the Bible," will be given at the Unitarian Church next Sunday morning, the subject being "The Bible and Jesus—Was He God?" This series of sermons has been so popular and helpful that its repetition has been requested.

The Woman's Club gave a social at the handsome residence of Mrs. J. H. Graber Thursday evening. The club meets every two weeks and discusses the leading topics of the day. Mrs. Graber entertained the guests in a very hospitable manner. After lunch the guests departed, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

It is reported that the apricot crop belonging to the organization of growers of which J. X. Whitin is president has been sold. The papers are to be signed and the price made public today. The Colton Fruit Company is said to have secured the prize. The organization represents about six hundred tons of fruit.

H. G. Tinsley and wife left last night by the Southern Pacific for an extended visit to Chicago and other Eastern points

Yesterday (Thursday) was the warmest day of the season, the thermometer climbing up to 96° in the shade.

C. M. Stone will leave Saturday by the Santa Fé for Boston for a short visit. On the same date Miss Annie Nichols will leave for a visit to Vernon, Mich., and Mrs. J. P. Storrs will leave for Bridgeport, Ct.

The Ninth Regiment Band of this place will play at Santa Monica Sunday. It will also give an open-air concert in Pomona Saturday evening.

At the supper given by the Unitarian society last (Friday) evening, Rev. Mr. Pierce gave an exhibition of "snap shots," made last summer while on a trip to the Atlantic.

DIED.

WRIGHT—June 16, 1893, at the residence of James Whitworth, Ninth street, Santa Monica, Victoria G. Wright. Funeral 10 a.m. Sunday, June 18. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Interment at Rosedale.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring

ORANGE COUNTY.

Closing Exercises of the Santa Ana Public Schools.

Special Programmes in a Number of the Rooms—A Large Attendance of Parents and Friends of the Pupils—General News.

SANTA ANA.

There is perhaps no question of more interest, especially to the younger portion of the population of this city, just now, than class and individual work in the city public school. Yesterday being the last day of the present school year, a representative of The Times passed a pleasant hour or so in the various rooms, hastily noting the work of the teachers and the exercises participated in by the hundreds of bright-faced boys and girls who, upon this day, were looking their best, for many of their parents and older brothers and sisters were there to see them make their little bows and speak their little pieces—some of them for the first time. How their little hearts would seem to rise in their throats and how short would become their breath, when they anticipated being the next one to be called upon by their teacher to stand out before all those strangers and say a real speech. Some of them, frightened when their names were called, shyly found their way to the rostrum, and, almost with bated breath, hurried through their selection as if their lives depended upon the success of this, their first effort, while others unassuming and composedly answered the call of their teacher, and, taking a position full in front of so many strange faces, talked and acted as naturally as would many trained elocutionists in a competitive exhibition of their cultured talents.

The pleasure of a visit to the closing of a public school is not so much in the entertainment, new and attractive for the visitors, but of a full appreciation of the childish simplicity, earnestness and innocence manifest upon the beaming countenances of the little girls and boys, who are so proud of their ability to stand before their parents and friends and entertain them with a well-spoken little speech. To see and realize the pleasure it gives these little souls for their friends to sit and listen to their childish dissertations upon topics serious and humorous amply repays those who will take the time and trouble to visit the schools and give the little ones an audience.

Beginning with the first primary grade, taught by Miss Gertrude Connell, a few moments' time was given to each room to hear some portion of the day's programme. Little boys and girls in this room, whose ages ranged from 5 to 7 years, were participating in (to them) a very important event, as it was their first experience in "last-day" exercises at school. In Miss Blanche Collings's second primary room the little ones were found reciting in concert very beautifully, and greatly interested in concert-singing. The third primary grade, consisting of "A" twos and "A" ones, taught by Miss Jessie Gearhardt, was busy with a class exercise in mental work on the board, and the pupils were giving the closest attention to their instructions.

At the hour the primary grade proper, taught by Miss Emma McClain, was visited, the pupils were engaged in one of their regular recitations in spelling. Subsequently this grade entertained visitors with a literary programme.

In the large building, Miss Annette Johnson, teacher of the fourth grade, was found hearing a recitation in reading.

Miss Mary Hamaker was found instructing her fourth grade B's in systematic calculation, and the readiness with which products, sums and amounts were secured by the boys and girls was, to say the least, remarkable.

In the fifth grade the pupils were constructing sentences for Mrs. F. L. Sexton, and by their board work showed efficiency in their instructions.

A literary programme, consisting of readings and recitations, was rendered in Miss Maud Crew's room—the "B" fifth grade.

The "B" sixth grade was found in a dingy little room on the west side of the large building, and for the very good reason that there was to spare room for visitors no preparation had been made to receive. The room is only fit for a recitation room, and should be used for nothing else. Miss Sallie Finley, the teacher of this grade, is laboring under many disadvantages on account of the lack of room for her pupils.

Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 m., a literary programme was rendered by the "A" sixth grade, taught by Miss Ada Williams.

In Miss Nettie Johnston's room, where the seventh grade is located, the pupils were found reading impromptu essays written from subjects assigned them from the board, each pupil having been given twenty-five minutes' time in which to complete the paper upon the assigned subject. The result of the work upon many of the subjects was a pleasant surprise.

Miss Anna Moore, the teacher of the eighth grade, was taking the yearly average grades of her pupils when the representative of the press called, and, from what was observed, the average per cent will be quite satisfactory almost without an exception.

The ninth grade, taught by Mrs. Mary E. Donaldson, was enjoying a holiday, as its work had been completed the day previous.

The High School, instructed by Prof. F. E. Perham, was also found vacant, the graduates all being out getting everything in readiness for commencement exercises in the evening at Spurgeon's Hall.

With yesterday's work closed the school year of 1892-1893. While some things have, perhaps, transpired which did not have a tendency to benefit the schools, yet there has been, no doubt, a great deal of good accomplished in a most worthy line. The school children of Santa Ana should be proud of their educational advantages.

The East and West End schools were not visited yesterday, but the exercises were similar to those held in the central buildings.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Mrs. W. T. Reed is visiting friends in Ontario for a week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Menefee of this city, Friday, June 16, a son.

The members of the Christian Church of this city will picnic at Newport today.

Mary J. Layman has been appointed guardian of Perkins Layman, a minor.

Thomas N. Harper has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Vestal, deceased.

Seventeen deeds, mortgages and certificates were filed with the County Recorder during official hours yesterday.

Cards are out announcing the coming wedding of Miss Bertha E. Tubbs, formerly of Tustin, to Oscar R. Patrick of Iowa.

A motion to tax costs in the Stearns Rancho Company vs. Los Angeles Lighting Company case has been continued to July 7.

John K. Berkebill has sold his five-acre orange grove, through Quick's real estate agency, to J. M. Paine of Kansas, for $1750.

Petition for letters of guardianship in the estate and guardianship of Perkins A. Layman, a minor, was filed with the County Clerk yesterday.

Sheriff Lacy left yesterday on the noon train with Conway Boteler for Napa, where the young man will be cared for in the asylum for the weak-minded.

The continued warm weather for the past few days is having a tendency to start many people to the mountains and seashore for their summer's outing.

The commissioned officers of Co. F go to San Diego today to assist in the election of a lieutenant-colonel, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Bryant.

July 6, 1893, at 9:30 a.m., is the date set for hearing the petition to set apart a homestead and certain personal property in the estate of H. C. Gade, an insolvent.

José Morales was yesterday arrested for assault upon the person of Antonia Tapia. Morales was taken before Judge Freeman, but subsequently turned over to the Sheriff until he could procure counsel and arrange for bonds for his appearance for trial.

Rev. Dexter P. Smith and wife, aged 82 and 78 respectively, started yesterday for a three months camping trip in Bell Cañon. For the past seven years this aged couple have been spending their summer vacation in the mountains east of the city.

A vicious dog fight on West Fourth street Thursday evening came near precipitating a "scrap" between the owners of the quarrelsome canines, but the timely arrival of the officers prevented any further demonstration, and the immense crowd slowly dispersed.

Judge Towner issued an order yesterday requiring Edward L. Brenot, a party to the Brenot divorce case, to appear in court June 23, 1893, at 9:30 a.m., to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for refusing to pay alimony as previously ordered by the Court.

A marriage license was issued Thursday evening to Thomas D. Knights, aged 28 years, and Lulu I. Byler, aged 25 years, both residents of Santa Ana. On Friday a license was issued to William H. Tunison, aged 26 years, and Elizabeth Penhall, aged 27 years, both residents of Westminster.

A motion for a new trial in the divorce case of Edward L. Brenot vs. Jennie Brenot was yesterday argued, submitted and denied. In the Sarah A. Ross vs. Josiah Ross case a demurrer to the amended complaint was submitted and overruled; and in the Buck vs. Buck case Mrs. Buck was granted a decree of divorce, as prayed for.

ANAHEIM.

In the case of the People vs. Lizzie Neel in Judge Landell's court yesterday morning, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, and on motion of the defendant's lawyer, H. F. Matthews, the Judge dismissed the case and ordered the prisoner released.

R. V. Garwood, secretary of the irrigation district, is busily engaged in copying the records of the district for use in the suit against the district.

E. J. Pellegrin yesterday returned home from Mexico, where he has been for the past month looking after his mining interests in Sonora. He reports having found everything very hot and dry, as there has only been two inches of rain in the past twelve months.

Several new families of Russians have arrived here. They are entirely destitute, and have to depend on the charity of their countrymen or friends who will take them in. Of the Russians who came here two years ago in the same condition, penniless, no clothes or friends, and unacquainted with our language or customs, nearly all have four or five acres of land, horses, cows and chickens, are evidently prospering, and act as living examples of what can be done by hard work and economy in Southern California.

Fred Smythe is in Riverside, serving the papers in the case of the Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana water companies vs. the Jurupa Water Company et al.

Count Bozenta and his talented wife, Mme. Modjeska, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Longenberger for the past few days, returned home yesterday morning.

James Heaslip of Fullerton was in town today.

J. G. Scarborough, Esq., District Attorney, was in Anaheim yesterday, prosecuting the Neel adultery case.

ORANGE.

George L. Massey of Tulare county was in Orange a few days this week visiting friends. He observed the condition of the vines in this vicinity, and expressed himself as happily surprised with the auspicious outlook.

The Orange-growers' Association of Orange was organized last Saturday afternoon by the election of the following officers: Col. J. A. Scarritt, president; I. L. Collins, secretary; A. F. Snell, treasurer; Col. J. A. Scarritt, Joel B. Parker, H. R. Cooper, Executive Committee. Officers of the association were instructed to make a thorough canvass of Orange and vicinity for new members to the association. The next meeting will be held at the call of the president.

The graduation exercises of the Orange public schools were held in College Hall Thursday evening before a large and appreciative audience. The selections by the various graduates were above the ordinary and were well received by the parents and friends of the young ladies and gentlemen. Following is the programme:

Chorus, "Come and Go a Maying."
Prayer—Rev. A. A. Holden.
Salutatory and essay (Byron)—Vera Gardner.
Violin solo, "Consoling Words" (Lelove)—Roy Blackman.
Recitation, "The Leak in the Dyke"—Myrtle Stevenson.
Essay, "Undeveloped Resources"—Jesse Gray.
Recitation, "Thanatopsis"—Robert Kerr.
Reading, "The Danger to the Republic"—Howard Gardner.
Chorus, "Skating Glee."
Oration, "Not All Monuments are Egyptian"—Roy Blackman.
Essay, "Education"—Pearl Gray.
Recitation, "The Polish Boy"—Zorah Sitton.
Quartette, "Shadow on the Wall."
Essay, "Lowell"—Bob Northcross.
Recitation, "Painter of Seville"—Ethel Kennedy.
Essay and valedictory, "Ambition"—Ethel Field.
Address and presentation of diplomas—E. E. Keech.
Class song.
Benediction—Rev. A. Parker.

An Influential Newspaper.

At Prince Albert, a remote but busy village in the Canadian northwest, a weekly newspaper is, or recently was, regularly published in the handwriting of its proprietor, editor, reporter, advertising agent and printer, the five being one man. He adorned his lively 4-page sheet with caricatures rudely copied from comic papers and decorated his horse and stock "ads" with rough cuts.

The paper appeared in purple ink from a gelatin copying press or hektograph, and its editorials and local news were usually so clearly presented that the little journal was influential in the territories, read with avidity in the newspaper offices of eastern Canada and constantly quoted as an authority.—Youth's Companion.

Story About a Theatrical Part.

Here's an odd story. And you must believe it, for facts cannot be denied. Here is a little list: Lillian Barr, Eleanor Beebe, Harriet Avery, Carrie Boleyn, Rita Selby. These young ladies were all successive Tonys in "A Trip to Chinatown." They've all made runaway marriages. Now, what allurement has Tony for the marriageable young men about town?—Boston Record.

Emile Zola drinks a great deal of tea, but no wine and very little coffee. M. Clemenceau also drinks tea, and each of the gentlemen thinks it sharpens his brain.

Pastry made of
SWEET CLOVER FLOUR
Will remain fresh until eaten.

A. W. SWANFELDT,
TENTS
AWNINGS AND COTTON DUCK.
247 South Main st. Tel. 1169

A Novel Duel.

[Boston Globe.]

One of the most unique duels ever known is that of two Frenchmen who decided to fight in the air. Two balloons were made exactly alike, and upon the appointed day each soared aloft, accompanied by his second. Each were armed with a blunderbuss, the agreement being that they were to fire not at each other, but at the balloons. They arose to the height of a mile, and then the preconcerted signal was given. One fired and missed; the other followed suit with more disastrous effect. He hit his opponent's balloon, which instantly collapsed, with the result that the occupants of the car were dashed to the earth with frightful rapidity and instantly killed.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of George Melder, beloved husband of Minnie Cheesebrough, formerly of this city, will take place this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the funeral chapel of Howry & Bresee, Broadway and Sixth street.



KNOWLEDGE

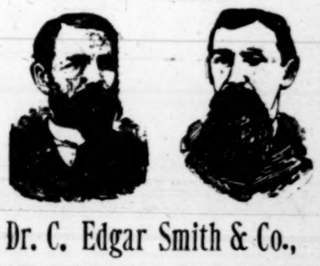
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.



Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co.,
SPECIALISTS
656 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Positively cure, in from 30 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles,

FISSURE, FISTULA, ULCERATION, etc., without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE

Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

SMOKE
Tansill's
PUNCH
America's Finest
5c CIGAR

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Sheriff's Sale, No. 18,850.

GEORGE MASON, PLAINTIFF, VS. E. C. Seymour, J. F. Jackson, Dan Freeman, E. B. Grandini, defendants. Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the county of Los Angeles, of the State of California, on the 15th day of June, A.D. 1893, in the above entitled action, wherein George Mason, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against E. C. Seymour et al., defendants, on the 14th day of June, A.D. 1893, for the sum of three thousand eight hundred nine and three one-hundredths dollars, gold coin, which said decree was, on the 14th day of June, A.D. 1893, recorded in Judgment Book 43 of said court at page 294, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said county of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows: Lot fifteen (15) in block "C" of the Pickering Land and Water Company subdivision of the John M. Thomas ranch, as per map thereof recorded in book 21, page 53 of Miscellaneous Records of the county of Los Angeles aforesaid, and which said lot is now known as "Jackson's addition" to the village of Whittier, in said county, as per map thereof, recorded in book 30, page 22, Miscellaneous Records of said county, as aforesaid and more particularly described in a certain mortgage executed to defendant, J. C. Daley, by defendant J. F. Jackson, recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles county on the 24th day of December, 1887, in liber 139 of mortgages, page 86, to which said record reference is hereby expressly made for a full and perfect description of said lands and premises, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A.D. 1893, at 12 o'clock m. of that day, in front of the Courthouse door of the county of Los Angeles, Broadway entrance, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, gold coin.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1893.

J. C. CLINE,
Sheriff of Los Angeles county.
By W. C. CRANE, Deputy Sheriff.
WILSON & LAMME, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, June 16, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.91; at 5 p.m., 29.89. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 59° and 78°. Maximum temperature, 88°; minimum temperature, 58°. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Attractions at Port Los Angeles Sunday. The steamer Mineola from New York, via Straits of Magellan, with a 2400-ton cargo aboard, will be alongside the mammoth wharf. The full-rigged ship India will probably also be in. Harry Harmon, the high diver, will give one of his thrilling performances, diving and somersaulting from a height of seventy feet to the ocean below. Pompano, smelt, rock bass and sea trout are biting freely. Fishing tackle, poles and bait can be had on the wharf, where fine fish dinners are now served in a restaurant car. Sunday Southern Pacific trains run through. Round trip, 50 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf, Santa Monica Cañon and Santa Monica.

Fifty cents round trip on the Terminal Railway Sunday to Long Beach and San Pedro. You can visit both places on one ticket. Fine wharf, 1600 feet, and fine fishing at Long Beach. Pavilion and bath house open at Terminal Island. Trains leave 8 a.m., 9:45 a.m. and 12:45 p.m., Sundays.

One fare for the round trip Sundays to all stations on the Terminal Railway. Go to Altadena and see the great electric railway up to Rubio Cañon and Mount Wilson. Trains leave Los Angeles at 9 a.m. and 1:25 p.m., and 4 p.m. Last train leaves Altadena at 5 p.m.

Prof. Lowinsky's orchestra will give a free concert at Redondo Beach Casino Sunday from 10 a.m to 5:30 p.m. A fine programme has been arranged. Only 50 cents for the round trip. Santa Fé trains leave First street station at 9:05 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Three dollars and fifty cents for the round trip to San Diego on Saturday or Sunday, June 17 and 18, via the Surf line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route,) tickets good returning Monday.

Half-rates on the Southern Pacific. On account of the Fourth-of-July holidays, one fare for the round trip between all points in Southern California. Tickets sold on July 3 and 4 good to return July 3, 4 and 5.

Bellan's La Grippe Cure aids assimilation, purifies the blood and restores health. It is a sure preventive of cholera and kindred diseases. For sale by druggists. Should be kept in the house. 50 cents.

Half rates July 3 and 4. On July 3 and 4 the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route) will sell round trip tickets to all points on their line at one fare. Tickets will be good returning July 5.

Two dollars and fifty cents for the round trip to Catalina Island on Saturday or Sunday, via the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route,) tickets good returning Tuesday.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first street near Grand avenue. Preaching Sunday morning 11 o'clock by Rev. P. W. Dorsey; evening 7:30, "evangelistic service."

Dr. Bresee will preach tomorrow at Simpson Church at 11 a.m. Subject, "Believing and Receiving." Also at 7:30 p.m. Subject, "Hope Necessitating Purity."

The Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route) make a round trip rate of $3.50 to San Diego Saturday and Sunday. Tickets good returning Monday.

Santa Monica Cañon, the most delightful picnic grounds in this section. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through. Round trip, 50 cents.

Closing out at cost entire stock of fine, artistic gas fixtures. Pacific Crockery and Tinware Company, No. 226 North Los Angeles street.

Don't pay $35 for a suit to order when you can get the same suit of Joe Poheim, the tailor, for $25. No. 143 South Spring street.

Don't pay $35 for a suit to order, when you can get the same suit of Joe Poheim, the tailor, for $25. No. 143 S. Spring st.

Gas stoves from $5 to $40; hardwood refrigerators, $8; gasoline stoves, all prices and kinds. F. E. Brown, 314 S. Spring st.

For cheap livery and good turnouts go to the Olive Stable. Special attention given to boarders. No. 628 South Olive street.

W. W. Webster, the builder of fine monuments, from Chicago, starts East tomorrow to be absent until December.

Assayer and metallurgist of extended experience is open for engagement. Address Assayer, Times.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woollacott, agent. Also Duffy Malt.

Futures in wheat bought and sold on margin. DeVan & Rutledge, No. 8 Court street.

One fare to all points on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route,) Sunday.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohrman, 514 South Spring.

Fire ins. reduced. Not in "compact." Haskerville, 218 N. Main, Lanfranco b'l'd'g.

New Jewell vapor stoves and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.

James Mean's $3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Fashionable stationery and engraving at Kan-Koo, No. 110 South Spring street.

Dr. E. W. Fleming, throat, nose and ear, 121½ South Broadway, rooms 1-3.

Stoves. C. T Paul's, 130 South Main.

"The Unique" kid-glove house.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Harry A. Samm, a native of Iowa, aged 28 years, and Edith M. Crater, a native of Denver, aged 19 years; both residents of this city.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Miss Mary Chester, R. J. Sadler, W. T. Scudder, H. B. Martin, D. S. West, Ernest T. Porter, H. G. Deyre.

A Chinaman named Ah Yen fell from a moving electric car at Los Angeles and Requena streets yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and was picked up unconscious. He was removed to the receiving hospital, where his injuries, which appeared to consist mostly of bruises, were attended to by Police Surgeon Bryant.

The Supervisors yesterday adopted an ordinance to create and establish a public pound, also one to amend the present liquor ordinance in a few minor particulars. An order was also made directing that W. C. Furrey be employed to make certain plumbing repairs about the Courthouse.

Detective Goodman, who was detailed to look up the whereabouts of Philip Morant, the Englishman who mysteriously disappeared from his lodging-house on Fifth street, found his man yesterday morning a corpse. It appears that Morant wandered out to the City Gardens, where he was taken suddenly ill. He was kindly cared for, and on Thursday removed to the County Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The authorities are now looking up the old man's effects. Only 35 cents was found upon his person.

PERSONAL.

George Briggs of the Needles is visiting Los Angeles.

Count Bozenta and wife (Mme. Modjeska) are at the Westminster.

Mrs. E. J. Wieland and family of San Francisco are in the city.

L. D. Deal and H. T. Reynolds of Springville, Utah, are at the Hollenbeck.

J. L. Hand and wife and Miss Florence Hand of Pelham, Ga., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. George R. Shepherd and wife and Miss Shepherd of Hartford, Ct., are stopping at the Westminster.

Matt Flynn, one of the officials of the Territorial penitentiary at Yuma, is in town and will stay here for several months.

Rev. L. F. Laverty, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, has returned from the East, and will occupy his pulpit next Sabbath morning.

Ex-Judge Porter K. Perrin of St. John's, Clinton county, Mich., is about to locate in Los Angeles. He has recently visited this and other Western cities, and thinks that none of them are as desirable locations as Los Angeles. Mr. Perrin is a man of extensive means.

W. F. Little, wife and three children, of Lincoln, Neb., are visiting the family of T. H. Duzan of the Burlington. Mrs. Little is a sister to Mrs. Duzan.

A. P. Chipron, a Y.M.C.A. man of San Francisco, is in the city on a week's vacation. He is a former general secretary of the Los Angeles Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. J. A. Bristol who manipulates the typewriter at the Chamber of Commerce, has gone to Catalina Island for a fortnight's outing. She left last week.

John H. Hise, the cold storage man, left for Michigan yesterday on a business trip. He will be absent about a month, and will incidentally take in the World's Fair.

Mrs. Dr. Ivins of 1309 Santee street left last week with a party of friends for a three-months' trip to Boston, Philadelphia and historic Chester county, Pa., which was the home of her girlhood and youth. She will not miss the World's Fair while en route.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were present Directors Jones, Johnson, Pike, McGarvin, Eisen, Forman, Freeman, Klokke, Germain. President Freeman occupied the chair.

Miss Tessa L. Kelso, city librarian, was elected to membership. This is the first instance on record where a lady has been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Director Germain's resolution advocating the immediate repeal of the Sherman law, which was proposed at the meeting of the board a week ago, came up again for consideration.

Considerable debate ensued as to the wisdom of passing the resolution, in view of the fact that it covered ground wherein the members of the chamber entertain opposing views. The resolution was finally withdrawn without action.

The following resolutions were passed on the death of Mr. Shatto:

WHEREAS, an active and valued member of this organization, George R. Shatto, has recently been called from our midst, therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the board of directors of this Chamber of Commerce that in the death of George R. Shatto the chamber has lost a member whose disinterested public spirit; combined with high moral principles, made his career in this community a noble and a worthy one.

Resolved, that we express on this occasion a sense of the loss which has been sustained by this organization, and the community in general by the death of such a man.

Resolved, that these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of the deceased, with assurances of the sympathy of this board for them in their sad affliction.

A resolution advocating the establishment of a weather forecast office in this city, under the charge of the present weather observer, was passed by unanimous vote.

It was decided to grant the use of an office-room for the meetings of the Citizens' Non-partisan Taxpayers' Association.

The board then, on motion, adjourned.

MEETING OF IRRIGATION CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee on Finance and on Publication of the Irrigation Congress was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce.

There were present: D. Freeman, E. W. Jones, E. F. C. Klokke, Eugene Germain, Victor Ponet, F. A. Pattee, Charles Forman, F. L. Alles, Harry Brook and C. D. Willard. D. Freeman occupied the chair, and C. D. Willard acted as secretary.

The Committee on Finance reported that a subscription had been received, in the shape of $500, from the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

A meeting of the committee was called for Tuesday of next week.

The Publication Committee outlined its plan of work, which consisted in sending out quantities of printed matter to newspapers and others interested in irrigation matters throughout the Western States.

The secretary announced that word had been received from President Cleveland that the matter of inviting delegates had been referred to the Secretary of State.

It was moved and carried that the Finance Committee be requested to ask the Supervisors for an appropriation from the immigration fund to assist the work.

The committee then adjourned.

AN ENJOYABLE TIME AT LITTLE COST.

Take the $3.50 round-trip excursion on Saturday or Sunday to San Diego and make a bee-line to join the merry crowd at the Hotel del Coronado. Prominent on the program is the grand concert at 3 p.m. Sunday by Prof. Dion Romandy's Hungarian orchestra in the hotel theater, where some of their choicest musical gems will be rendered. Boats for the barracuda and Spanish mackerel grounds leave Coronado at 9 a.m. Sunday, and during this warm weather a plunge into either the warm or cold swimming tanks is a welcome luxury; these refer only to a few of the charms of Coronado. Don't hesitate, but go.

SILK WAISTS! SILK WAISTS!

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE LINE AT HALF PRICE.

Ladies will do well to call early and make a selection, as there are not any two garments alike. The display in the show windows and prices marked on each garment will convince anyone that MOSGROVE is the leader. 119 S. Spring st.

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers. Cæsar & Co., 536 S. Spring St Open day and night. Telephone 1029.

NEW AND OLD books, magazines, etc Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main sts

Dentists.

J. D. Moody, Kate C. Moody, dentists, 328 South Spring st.

DRIED FLIES FROM MEXICO.

How Indians of the Sister Republic Slaughter the Tormentors.

"No matter what it may be, if an article brings a fair price I deal in it," said a commission merchant to a writer in the Waverly Magazine. "My last venture consists of dried flies, just common flies, which come from Mexico. People buy them for their singing birds. I sell them retail to the dealers. Flies are plentiful in the tropical valleys, and the time of the Mexican Indian is not particularly valuable. When he can no longer sleep in his hut on account of the swarms of flies attracted by the filth which accumulates about his front door, he sometimes is stung into a desire for revenge on his enemies. Revenge is sweet, and sweeter if there is any money in it. He goes to the woods and collects a number of green twigs of a certain tree. These he lays in a pile on the floor of his hut, with some dry twigs under them. Then from another tree he gets a gum which he boils into a thin syrup and spreads on the walls of his hut. The flies are attracted by its fragrant and far-reaching odor. They gather to feed on it. When the hut is black with them the Indian sets fire to the twigs on the floor and closes the apertures from the outside. The twigs emit an aromatic smoke which kills the flies, and they fall to the floor in thousands. Then the native's wife dries them while he goes to sleep again."

Another Gasoline Stove Explosion.

An alarm from box 21, at 8:15 o'clock last evening, called the department to New High street and Bellevue avenue. An explosion of a gasoline stove had occurred on the upper floor of the Wolf saloon, at New High and Water streets. The flames were extinguished with a chemical engine, and the damage will probably not exceed $50. Cap. Rowan, of the chemical engine company, broke in a door and rescued a ten-months-old infant, which would have undoubtedly perished in the flames but for his prompt action.

The building was owned by Mrs. Commona, and occupied by Mrs. William Harris.

Killed by a Fall.

M. P. Freebey, a compositor on THE TIMES, received a telegram yesterday from Keene, Kern county, Cal., announcing the death of his brother, John M. Freebey, on Friday afternoon, at his mines in that vicinity, by a fall. Deceased was a single man, aged 26 years, and a native of Cuyahogo Falls, Summit county, O. Mr. Freebey left last evening for the mines.

In England 130,000 bicycles are turned out annually. In Coventry 15,000 workmen are employed in the business. In France, where the machine first appeared, its use was limited through prejudice; people laughed at it. Now there is an army of 300,000 wheelmen.—New York Sun.

Miss Jennie Young, the American woman who owns extensive salt deposits in Chihuahua and Coahuila, Mex., has gone to England to bring over a lot of English families to settle on the lands which have been granted her by the Mexican government.

Mrs. Cleveland's tastes in jewelry are very simple. Although she owns a number of rings, she rarely wears any except her wedding ring. A favorite ornament on dress occasions is a beautiful diamond star, which was one of her wedding gifts.

Seven hundred and fifty barrels of pulque are now daily sold in the City of Mexico. To the inventor of the means of preserving this beverage "there's millions."

Off the shore, near Point Rouge, Trinidad, there is a submarine spring of petroleum, and sailors are at times able to skim the floating oil off the surface of the sea.

EVANS AND SONTAG CAPTURED.

So will the Garten Gold Cure of North Ontario, Cal., capture and cure any case of liquor, morphine or tobacco habit, and we guarantee to do all any institute can do, and that is to destroy the appetite and desire. City office, 124½ S. Spring, room 6, H. I. Moore, Agent.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS GROUND

Twenty per cent to 33⅓ per cent less than elsewhere. It would pay you to get our prices before going where you are sent to. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Marshutz, leading optician, 167 North Spring st.

HIGH GRADE bicycles sold on monthly payments. No. 128 South Main street.

LANTERN SLIDES, blue prints, blue paper for architects. Bertrand, 205 S. Main.

TEN CENTS a roll for hanging wall paper, at 237 S. Spring street.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

ITCHING of the scalp is a disease. Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

WHEN the hair falls out after fever. Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic stops it.

WE SELL ingrain wall paper at 9c a roll, at 237 S. Spring street.

CONRADI for fine watch repairing, 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES, any size, 65c Cheapest place on earth for boots and shoes. Joseph Bickel, 118 East First street

VISITING CARDS engraved Langstadter, 214 West Second street Tel. 762

"CREAM Puff" Self-Raising Flour.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation.

PAPER-HANGERS! You can buy at cost at Eckstrom & Strasburg's closing-out sale.

LET Korn & Kantrowitz make your clothes. 214 South Broadway.

WALL PAPER AT COST. Closing-out sale. Eckstrom & Strasburg, 307-309 South Main.

AVALON lots for sale. G. R. Shatto, city.

CREAM Puff Wheat Flour.

She is right.

The thrifty housewife cleaves to all
Good things that are allowed her,
And in this 'land of lands' she cleaves
To Cleveland's baking powder.

ALL DISEASES

Are Treated at the De Monco Medical Institute

For the Fee of $5 a Month, Medicines Included—Remember Their Mail Treatment.

Drs. De Monco and Sapp are the only physicians in Los Angeles who are treating all patients and all diseases for $5 a month. The offer is a special one, and is not for "Catarrh Alone," but for "All Diseases."

UNCLE SAM'S

Trusty Lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster at Pomona, Cal., Makes a Strong Statement.

Among all the well known citizens of Pomona none are better or more favorably known than Mr. E. B Smith, Postmaster.



MR. E. B. SMITH.

The following statement made by Mr. Smith carries weight with it, and will be good news to his many friends. He says:

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and during the past year the trouble became very much worse. I had intense pains through my head, and sometimes roaring and ringing sounds that would almost make me wild. My hearing was so much affected that it caused me considerable annoyance. My nose was always stopped up with large, hard lumps. There was a connual discharge of mucous into my throat, and in the mornings it would cause me to hawk and spit until I was almost exhausted. I had severe pains through my chest and under my shoulders. I could not sleep well at night, and would get up in the morning feeling but little refreshed.

"I have been under the care of Dr. De Monco and associates but a short time, and I have not felt so well for years. I sleep well, pains have all left me and my hearing is wonderfully improved.

"I am very well pleased, indeed, and I am glad to give my statement, if I can be of any benefit to the public."

Mail,

Under the new system patients treating by mail have the advantage of a careful and accurate diagnosis, with watchful attention paid to the details of every case, and medicines specially prepared for each individual patient, with the constant advice of skillful and successful specialists.

Send four cents in stamps for Question Circulars.

$5.00 a Month for all Diseases, Medicines free. Apply before July 1st.

Remember.

Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill Is the Foundation on Which They Build.

—THE—

DeMonco Medical Institute

Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10,

121½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

Drs. De Monco and Sapp.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic diseases.

Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.



Today the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Bunker Hill monument is being celebrated in the city of Charlestown, Mass.

Visit us today and get a bargain. We are open to offers. We need your money. We have had some curios too long; they MUST go. You can get them. Buy now; don't wait till the desirable ones are all gone. Come and make us an offer; the chances are we will accept it. Large pieces in bronze and porcelain are among the dead ones. This is the time to buy, right now.

KAN-KOO,
110 S. Spring st.

Crescent

Malt Whiskey.

Is distilled with great care. Its Purity and Excellence commend it to Invalids.

Sold in Sealed Bottles by all Druggists.

RAMONA!

The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

PROPERTY of San Gabriel Wine Co., original owners.

LOCATED at Shorb's Station, on line of S. P. R. R. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.

FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City.

CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acreage Property.

POPULAR Terms. Purest Spring Water. INEXHAUSTIPLE Quantities Guaranteed.

Apply at office of San Gabriel Wine Company, Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal., or to M D Williams, Ramona.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

DR. B. G. COLLINS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

125 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. With the Los Angeles Optical Institute.

Eyes Examined Free.

In Wagner's Kimberly.

BUY NOW!

Price will be Advanced

JUNE 20th.

Santa Monica TRACT.

$100 Per Lot.

—$25 Down, and
—$10 Per Month,
—Without Interest.

SEE

Hanna & Webb

204 S. Spring st.,

Los Angeles.

Branch office opposite S. P. depot, Santa Monica.

Headquarters Executive Committee,
FOURTH OF JULY, 1893.

An invitation is hereby extended to the different sections of Southern California to unite in the forthcoming celebration in the city of Los Angeles on the night of the 4th of July, by an appropriate float representing their respective localities.

The different railroad companies have generously agreed to transport the "float," or material to construct the same with two attendants in charge.

Our committee will furnish the wagon, horses and the necessary illumination therefor, unless the different localities prefer to furnish their own.

The float must not exceed 16 feet in height from the ground.

The procession will be an allegorical one, illustrating periods in our national history first, and then the growth and development of Southern California.

The committee hope to see every section appropriately represented in this procession.

All persons desirous of seeing their section represented are requested to organize into committees and communicate with the secretary of this committee, who will cooperate with them.

Our committee has on hand all the material necessary to complete the several floats on their arrival in Los Angeles, the Broadway market place having been secured for that purpose. By order of

CHAS. A. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
GEO. A. ATWOOD, Sec.

PRIZES.

The committee offer the following prizes:
$100 first prize.—Best "float" entered by club, firm or individual from this city.
$50 for best "float" entered by club, firm or individual from outside localities.
$50, first prize.—Best decorated building.
$25, second prize.—Best decorated building.
$10, first prize.—Best decorated street car.
$5, second prize.—Best decorated street car.

Several appropriate prizes for wheelmen in costume, and best decorated and illuminated bicycle.

Prize for best sustained character on foot, horseback, on float or otherwise

No advertising wagons of any kind permitted in line.

Only the name of organizations or individuals furnishing the "float" allowed on the same. By order

CHAS. A. ALEXANDER,
Grand Marshal.

GEO. ATWOOD, Sec.

Alhambra Shoe Manufacturing Co.,

The Pioneer Shoe Factory in Southern California, are now prepared to fill orders in case lots for all kinds of

FARMERS' SHOES

Congress
Creedmoors
Bals
Brogans
Dom Pedros
Plow Shoes

Finished in Latest Styles.

Best Oil Grain and Kip Leather Used, with Genuine California Oak Sole.

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People's Store

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STORE-CROWDING

SALE!

Between 6 and 9 P.M. ONLY

—VALUES, Well, just read the list and see for yourself.

Ladies' Fine Balbriggan Vests—Silk trimmed; worth 35c	10c Each, 2 to a customer
Fine Figured Sateens—All choice patterns; worth 16⅔c	9c Yd, 12 yards to a customer
$6 Trimmed Hats—The nobbiest you ever saw	$2.50 Each, The first and last time on sale.
Unbleached Cotton Flannel—A splendid quality; worth 10c	5c Yd, 20 yards to a customer.
Ladies 'Pure Silk Mitts, black only—A good value at 60c	20c a Pair, 1 pair to a customer.
250 Fine White Envelopes—Always sell for 50c	20c for the Box, 1 box to a customer.
Glass Berry Bowls—Three shapes; worth 50c each	20c Each, 2 to a customer.
Rosebud Columbian Veils—Very natty; worth 65c each	25c a Veil, 2 to a customer.
Lace-striped Madras Scrimm—In plain or fancy stripe	8⅓c Yd, 10 yards to a customer.
5-hook Corset Steels—The very best make	6c for Tonight, Only 2 pair to a customer.
Finest Dress Prints made—No cheap goods; regular price 8⅓c	5½c Yd, 8⅓ worth to a customer.
Two boxes Cabinet Hairpins—The best that are made	5 for the Two, Two boxes to a customer.
Figured Satin Damask Towels—Warranted full size	12½c Each, 4 to a customer.
Fine White Embroidered Handkerchiefs—Very finely embroidered	8⅓c Each, 3 to a customer.
Ladies' Fancy Lisle-thread Hose—Always sold for 65c	25c Pair, 2 pair to a customer.
Finest Dress Ginghams made—The very latest colorings	7½c Yd, 12 yards to a customer.
Ladies' Black Cloth Capes—Made with the Derby collar	$2.00 Each, The best value ever offered.
Glass Tumblers—They never come amiss	50c Doz, 1 dozen to a customer.
Fine Butcher Knives—Well made, good and strong	10c Each, 2 to a customer.
Men's Outing Shirts—Splendid colors, absolutely fast	25c Each, Always sold for 50c.
Boys' fine Flannelette Waists or Blouses—Pleated front and back; worth 60c	25c Each, The greatest ever sold.
French Balbriggan Underwear—Hair stripes; in 2 colors; worth $1.50	75c Suit, 2 suits to a customer.
Boys' Union Cassimere Suits—Double breasted; worth $3.25	$1.50 Suit, Well made and nicely finished.
Boys' pin check Union Cassimere Suits—Double breasted, and worth $3.75	$1.75 Suit, The only chance you'll ever get.
Men's fine finished Balbriggan Half Hose—The best value ever offered; worth 20c	10c Pair, 3 pair to a customer.
Men's 4-in-hand Scarfs—Our regular 50c line	25c Each, Choice patterns.
Men's embroidered front White Shirts—Open front and back; worth $1.75	75c Each, Made of the finest material.
Men's soft finished Mackinaw Straw Hats—The pick of our $1 line	50c Each, The very latest styles.
Figured Silk Parasols—Our regular $2.75 grade	$1.00, Elegant for the beach.

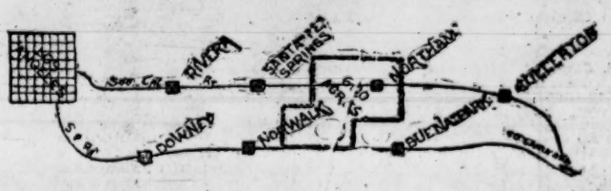
PART II. **Los Angeles Daily Times** PAGES 9 TO 12.

TWELFTH YEAR. LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893. PRICE: SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS BY THE WEEK 5 CENTS

IN TENS AND TWENTIES!

The Miner Ranch!

$40 to $100 per Acre.



THIS large tract of choice land, as shown by above sketch, is situated near Buena Park, being crossed by both the Southern Pacific and Southern California Railways, is now offered in small holdings at from $40 to $100 per acre—some 650 acres, embracing good

Walnut, Grain, Alfalfa and Bottom Lands,

A portion of which would make fine HOG ranches. A live stream of water flows through the property. Only 20 miles from Los Angeles: close to new beet-sugar and condensed milk factories; a growing town, churches, schools, etc. This property immediately adjoins the 2000-acre tract recently purchased by Andrew McNally of Chicago, who will no doubt make valuable improvements.

If you wish to see the land or learn further particulars, write or call on

The Silent & Betts Co.,
General Agents.
NE. Cor. Second & Broadway, Los Angeles.

THE NEW SCALE

Vose & Sons PIANOS.

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Pure Tone,
Elegant Designs,
Superior Workmanship,
Great Durability.



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Established over 42 years.

Gardner & Zellner, SOLE REPRESENTATIVES, 213 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

CRYSTAL PALACE

138, 140, 142 S. Main-st.

We are offering Special Discounts this week in our entire stock of the celebrated

JEWETT FILTERS!

—The English Aqua Pura Filters and
—Cheap Stone Filters; also

Coolers and Ice-cream Freezers!

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GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects.
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype, Aristo and other processes.
SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893,

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,
Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

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"Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard." Great efforts are unnecessary in house-cleaning if you use

SAPOLIO

HOUSE AND LOT.

Money Stringency Interferes With Business.

Main Street Improving All Along the Line.

A Rich Section in Inyo county Awaking Development.

Reported Sale of Hesperia to Englishmen—Improvements at Ramona—Sale of Los Angeles and Pacific Stock—Building Notes.

The financial disturbances throughout the country have somewhat affected the local real estate market during the past week. While there is no reason to doubt the perfect stability of the Los Angeles banks, these constant failures in other cities induce a feeling of mistrust. The local banks are putting themselves into shape to withstand any trouble that might arise, and this creates some stringency. In several cases property-owners have received notices from the banks to come and pay up their mortgages which are overdue, after they had been assured that the mortgages could remain for an indefinite time. A demand for money, coming thus unexpectedly, is, of course, inconvenient and sometimes embarrassing.

MAIN STREET.

It was not supposed by many that the Main Street Development Company, organized a few weeks ago, would succeed in accomplishing much. So many similar associations have been a name and nothing more. This movement is proving an encouraging exception to the rule. There will soon be more activity on Main street than on any other business street, if half the projects now under consideration are carried out.

The Odd Fellows have purchased the B. Cohn property, $10,000 worth of bonds having been placed with property-owners on the street. Among new buildings which are in course of erection on Main street, or will be built during the year, are the German-American Bank building, northeast corner of First, four stories. The old buildings on the lot have already been cleared away. Turnverein building, three stories; Odd Fellows' Hall, three stories; Burbank Theater, two stories; I. W. Hellman, two stories; William Pridham, three stories, and Louis Schwartz, three stories. Messrs. Bullard, O. T. Johnston, Samuel Mayer and John G. Downey also contemplate the erection of buildings on this street. There is a movement to widen the sidewalks on the street, all the way from Temple to Ninth street. It really begins to look as if Main street would soon regain its old-time prestige, at least south of Temple street. North of that point the street will probably be devoted more and more to wholesale business and light manufacturing.

EAST OF MAIN.

Los Angeles street also is moving ahead, in sympathy with Main street. Several fine blocks are going up on Los Angeles street, south of First. Santee street is becoming a fine residence thoroughfare. A revival is noticeable in property east of Main street, which is very cheap at present prices. Anything within half a mile of the business center, east or west, cannot be sneered at by judicious investors, in a rapidly-growing city like Los Angeles.

ENGLISHMEN COMING.

The sale is reported of 30,000 acres at Hesperia, San Bernardino county, by the Hesperia Land and Water Company, to Englishmen, for an asserted consideration of $750,000. Hesperia, including a large townsite, is on the western outskirts of the Mojave Desert. It was laid out during the later days of the boom, but has never made much progress as a town. Deciduous fruit has done well wherever planted, bearing early and heavily. An extensive irrigation system is projected, and it is said that the tract will be colonized with Englishmen.

ON HILL AND HOPE STREETS.

Abbott Kinney has made another purchase, this time the Los Angeles College property at the corner of Hope and Eighth streets. It is understood that Mr. Kinney is investing money for Eastern parties.

Mr. Duque has sold to Dr. Lillie 125x165 feet on Hill between Fifth and Sixth for $16,000, being $128 a foot, which is a good price. There are no improvements.

ANTELOPE VALLEY.

Antelope Valley has been settling up fast during the past six months with a good class of people. Government land of any value is now almost a thing of the past up there, although relinquishments can sometimes be bought for a few hundred dollars. The best land is on the west side of the valley. Good arable land may be bought at from $10 to $20 an acre ready for the plow. The wheat crop of the valley this year is expected to amount to about seven hundred carloads. Very fine almonds, cherries and winter apples are raised. For those who want cheap land and do not object to comparative isolation for a time this part of Los Angeles county offers greater inducements at a lower price than many northern sections of the State which make a specialty of cheap lands.

RAMONA.

The operating of the Monrovia Rapid Transit line by the Southern Pacific is likely to draw attention to the section of country traversed by that road. The company is about to extend a branch to Pasadena from Shorb's Station, now called Ramona, which will then become a junction. In 1887, during the boom, Ramona was laid out by Mr. Shorb, and most of the tract sold off within a brief space of time. The only improvements made there so far, consist of a few attractive homes, a winery and a Catholic college. During the boom the Southern Pacific bought forty acres here at a fancy price, upon which, it was reported, railroad shops would be erected. This report, of course, helped to sell off the tract. The company has since refused to sell the land, and the rumor about shops there if revived. The company has, however, a tract in East Los Angeles and a twenty-acre piece south of East Seventh street—for which $40,000 was paid—either of which would appear to be more conveniently located for shops.

INCOME PROPERTY.

The demand for good inside income property is always so great that investors have to be content with low rates of interest. In San Francisco there are hundreds of buyers for anything that will pay 5 per cent. net, 4½ being about the top average figure. It is difficut to get much more than 5 in Los Angeles, but then most Los Angeles business property that is offered for sale has comparatively poor improvements, and the interest on the investment can generally be increased by an additional expenditure on building.

LOS ANGELES AND PACIFIC ROAD.

J. J. Crites has bought of Will W. Beach 14,207 shares in the defunct Los Angeles and Pacific road, from this city along the foothills to Santa Monica. It is said that the whereabouts of this stock was unknown for some time. The affairs of the company, which are in the hands of a receiver, have been for some time in a very complicated state. The Southern Pacific has been making some overtures for the acquisition of the property. As previously shown in these columns, the Southern Pacific could operate this line very advantageously by extending it along Chavez ravine to the San Fernando depot. This would give travelers the choice of two routes to Santa Monica, going or coming.

SOME TRIBUTARY COUNTRY.

Lee A. McConnell recently returned from a trip with a party of gentlemen in a wagon through Kern and Inyo counties, over the route of the proposed road from Mojave to Keeler. Here in Inyo county there are thousands of acres of the finest kind of Government land open to the settlers. The soil is a sandy loam and there is plenty of water. As soon as the railroad is assured a big canal will be constructed. There is bunch grass, which affords good pasturage during four months of the year. There are only 3500 voters in the county, and Independence, the county seat, has a population of only about 400.

The people have no market for their products, and are pining for a railroad to Los Angeles. At present, everything has to be hauled 200 miles to Mojave, and the freight to San Francisco is 3 cents a pound. Mr. McConnell says this is the finest horse and stock section in the United States. There is a creamery at which gilt-edged butter is made, but it cannot be marketed. There are a few hundred acres in fruit, mostly cherries and apples. Strawberries have as fine a flavor as those raised in the East. Citrus fruits cannot be raised as the elevation is 4000 feet. There are no fogs. Prunes and raisin grapes do well. One of the finest bearing orchards in the county has never been plowed. No weeds grow, except in a few places where the seeds have been brought in by sheep. Remarkably fine crops of alfalfa are raised.

The building of this road would be of great advantage to Los Angeles. Inyo county would send us dairy products, cattle, horses, apples, cherries, and ore for reduction. One-half the gold and silver produced in the State comes from Inyo, and the mines are little worked, because of lack of transportation. There is a little line, known as the "Wheelbarrow Road," which runs a train from Keeler to Reno, in Nevada, every other day. When night overtakes a train at a station, it lays over until the next morning. That is the only communication the Inyo people have with the outside world at present.

It is a wonder that the gap between Mojave and Independence has not been filled long ago. It is a short distance; the country is perfectly level, and no bridges would be needed. The first line built in Los Angeles county—to Santa Monica—is still called the Los Angeles and Independence Road, but it stopped at Los Angeles, when Senator Jones's Panamint mines "petered out."

Los Angeles property-owners and others should take an active interest in the building of the road from Mojave to Keeler.

BUILDING NOTES.

It is said that two more stories will be added to the Wilson block.

There will be an international congress of architects on July 31 at the World's Fair.

The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work:

D. Lent, cottage, University; $1500.

B. F. Coulter, Grand avenue near Court, two-story residence, $7000.

Eugene Germain, two story addition to building on Los Angeles street near First, $7000.

Mrs. Irvine, brick and stone block, northwest corner Broadway and Third, $90,000.

W. H. Maurice, two and one-half story residence, Santee street near Twelfth, $3200.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits have been issued by the city Superintendent of Buildings:

Mrs. Jennie Summerland, dwelling, northeast corner Georgia Bell and Tenth, $1500.

Mrs. Emma Van Alstine, dwelling, Jefferson between Maple and Main, $1900.

J. H. Jacobs, dwelling, Eighth between Kohler and Elma, $1200.

Wilbur Campbell, dwelling, Ocean View between Bonnie Brae and Alvarado, $3000.

J. L. Bridge, dwelling, corner Seventh and Baroune, $1500.

Forthman and Bergin, stores, First near Alameda, $9000.

Main Street Improvement Company, block 100x108 feet, corner Main and First, $50,000.

J. Pellig, dwelling, Twelfth east of San Pedro, $1500.

George Irvine, dwelling, Seventh and Bixel, $6000.

HIS WORK ENDED.

Death of Rev. Mr. Bugbee, of St. Paul's Church.

Another chord of life was broken yesterday morning, when the death occurred of Rev. George Franklin Bugbee, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at his home, No. 1049 West Seventh street. Mr. Bugbee's decease was due to paralysis, his illness dating back less than a year, and it was only within the past few weeks that immediate danger was apprehended, or that he relinquished active duties. But four weeks since he preached his last sermon to his congregation. Much of the afternoon previous to his death he passed on the veranda of his home, in the presence of his family and friends. At 4 o'clock Friday morning his symptoms became rapidly worse, and at 6 a.m. he passed away peacefully. His family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and a young son, was with him, the only absent member being a daughter, Mrs. Fitts, wife of Dr. Henry Fitts of the U.S.N., now at Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Bugbee was in the prime of life, but 55, and his death occurred on the third anniversary of the day when he reached Los Angeles.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's, Olive street, at 10:30 a.m. Monday. Arrangements in detail are not yet completed, as Bishop Nichols is being communicated with, and he is at Portland, Or.

Since the New York Exchange for Women's Work was organized by Mrs. Choate, seventy-four exchanges in the United States and one in Europe have been established.

THE COURTS.

What the Defense Proved in the Fisher-Stimson Case.

A Different State of Affairs Shown from That Alleged.

Strange Sights and Uncanny Sounds Annoy Charles Maurer.

Progress of the Suit for Damages of H. L. Cox Against the Terminal Railway Company—Court Notes—New Suits.

The defense in the case of Fisher vs. Stimson et al. got in their side yesterday afternoon, offsetting very strongly the allegations of the complaint in the action, as outlined in the report of the previous day's proceedings of the trial. The suit is of a somewhat complicated nature. The plaintiff alleged that she had borrowed $400 of the defendants for a period of four months, agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $100. From the complaint and the evidence introduced by the plaintiff no other construction could be placed upon the transaction other than that the defendants unreasonably required that a deed conveying to them the property in question should be deposited as security, and as a forfeit in case the money was not promptly paid, and also that the $100 was to be paid as interest.

The defense established yesterday quite a different state of affairs, and, from the witnesses examined by them, it was shown that, in the first instance, the Fisher property was encumbered by a mortgage to outside parties for $1600. With this incumbrance upon it, Mrs. Fisher came to the bank with which Mr. Braly, one of the defendants, was connected, and wished that institution to loan her $500. This was refused, and, subsequently, Mrs. Fisher prepared to sell to the bank the property for $400, subject to the heavy mortgage, of course, and take an option to buy the property back in four months. Upon those terms the arrangement as to the deposit of the deed was made, it being stipulated that the Fishers might buy the property back at the end of the four months. The papers were drawn up by A. M. Stephens, Esq., and he especially stated to the Fishers that the transaction would have to be a straight-out sale, and that a mortgage could not be made to cover the transaction. The deed was, accordingly, made out, and deposited with the bank in escrow, all of the parties to the transaction fully understanding the matter. The Fishers did not appear within the required time, however, and the bank found itself with a number of acres of land on its hands, which, by the way, proved a sort of white elephant at the time. Not having any use for the property, the unwilling purchasers, Stimson and Braly, endeavored to find a purchaser for the land, after paying off the incumbrance. They finally did find a party who would take the property, but the purchaser in this case could only pay $300 down, and the defendants were obliged to take a mortgage of $3700 to secure the balance.

The plaintiff asked that $3600 be awarded her in a judgment against the defendants, but nowhere in the complaint is it set sorth that if such judgment was awarded that the plaintiff would make any provision for the payment of the sum expended in the discharge of the $1600 mortgage assumed by the defendants when they were obliged to take possession of the security.

The case will be concluded today, argument commencing this morning, when some interesting matter will probably come out. The plaintiff in the case is the wife of C. L. Fisher, formerly in the boot and shoe business in this city, and he it was, it is said, who conducted the whole transaction. The gentlemen named as defendants did not wish to make a loan on the property, as they were informed that under foreclosure it could not be sold for enough to cover the first mortgage and costs, but when pressed, finally consented to the sale proposition, and took up the first mortgage. Up to date they have realized but $100 on the property, $200 of the first cash payment having been paid to the real estate dealer who made the deal as his commission.

CRAZY ON SPIRITUALISM.

Charles Maurer told Judge Smith and Drs. MacGowan and Hughes yesterday that he wasn't at all crazy. He came to this State several years ago and had since worked as a common laborer. In 1890 he had typhoid fever and lately had heard voices talking to him from some point unseen. The people whom he stayed with did not appreciate his high power, which fact somewhat aggrieved him.

A Mr. Johanson told how the man had lodged with him for some months. Thursday night Mr. Johanson was awakened by a pounding in Maurer's room. He went to the door and asked what was the matter, to which Maurer replied that there was something in the room and entreated Johanson to break open the door. The latter called to the man to open the door himself, as he had the key on the inside. Maurer cried out that he couldn't do it, as he was unable to reach the door. Then Johanson got upon a chair and looked over the transom. Maurer was standing near the center of the room with a chair upraised over his head looking wildly at some imaginary object near the door. Seeing that there was nothing there Johnson told him to put the chair down and go to bed. He then left the door, and pretty soon Maurer came out by way of the transom opening. He seemed very grateful to Johansen, and thanked him for saving his life. Then he went out to take a walk, and Johansen reported the matter to the police.

Maurer told his own story in a quiet way with a rich brogue, but using withal very grammatical language. There was some woman who had endeavored to hypnotize him, he said, but, as the doctors seemed to think that there was nothing very unusual in this occurrence, he told further how the woman had exercised a power, even while absent, under certain conditions. She it was who caused the apparition to come to him in the night.

Other witnesses thought that the man was harmless, and it was decided to discharge him.

"You want to let this quack business alone, or the next time you come here we will send you to the crazy house, sure," remarked Dr. MacGowan.

It seems that Maurer had taken a sort of lecture course under a man who is known as "Dr." J. Rhodes Buchanan, paying therefor the sum of $25, and that the foolish things he learned of the man so operated upon his mind as to cause him to be subject to the hallucinations mentioned. Some time ago Maurer left the city for Arizona, with $600 in his pocket. When he arrived in the Territory he expended his money on a team of horses and a wagon, and started in to work. The illusions to which he had been subject, however, so acted upon his mind that he imagined while out upon the plains that the Indians were after him, and, leaving his team, he struck out for this city again on foot. When he arrived he was minus his $600 and also his team. He then began to sell a medical work to gain a livelihood.

Before discharging him, Judge Smith administered some wholesome advice, and warned the man that if he was brought up again for examination, he certainly would be committed.

THE COX DAMAGE SUIT.

Much of the day in Judge Clark's court was taken up yesterday by the continued hearing in the suit for damages brought against the Terminal Railway Company by H. L. Cox, a little, nine-year-old girl, through her guardian. The child, together with three younger sisters, was put off a train of the defendant company one damp day last December by a conductor on the Verdugo Park branch of the defendant company's road for not having the necessary amount of money to pay the required fare. As a cause for action they claimed that they had been previously allowed to ride for the amount tendered, and furthermore that before the conductor put them off a lady sitting near them offered to pay the additional sum asked for, but that this was refused by the conductor. Damages were asked for in the sum of $5000.

The defense, late in the afternoon, put on the stand Charles E. Judge, the conductor who was in charge of the train on the morning in question, who testified that the children boarded the car at Bond's Station to ride to Tropico. There were four of them, and they had but 20 cents, which they offered in settlement of their fare. The amount was not what the rate-sheet called for, and the witness was obliged to stop the train and put them off.

They were put off at a flag station where there was a little building with seats in it used as a waiting place for passengers. It had been raining on the previous night, and at the time there was a sort of mist falling. Before the children got off the train no one offered him money to pay the full fare. After the children got off and the train had again started, he came back into the car, and then some passenger remarked that she would rather have paid the required fare than to have seen the children get off in the rain.

Court Notes.

Upon the report of Drs. Wernigk and Cole, and the testimony of several witnesses, Annie Goldstein was yesterday adjudged insane by Judge Wade and ordered committed to the asylum at Agnews. Sam Goldstein was appointed guardian of the woman.

In the case of Sormano vs. Pile, which was called yesterday morning in Department Three, the plaintiff, who had previously demanded a jury trial, desired to waive the same, and have the cause tried before the Court, and, the defendant consenting, it was so ordered and the jury was excused. The suit is on a contract for grapes.

Yesterday being the time set for the appointment of an assignee in the insolvency case of E. B. Dexter by Judge Wade, the cause was called in Department Three, but no creditors appearing and there being no assets, the appointment was not made.

The defendant in the case of the Southern Pacific Company vs. Wilson was yesterday given twenty days by Judge Wade additional time in which to answer to the complaint filed.

The only business transacted in Judge Van Dyke's court yesterday was the setting for trial, for July 12, of the case of Dodge vs. Hughes.

Judge Shaw yesterday continued the cause of Ballona Harbor Improvement Company vs. the Southern California Railway Company until June 20, the plaintiff to pay the witnesses in attendance at the time of making the order. In the same court the cause of Wilson vs. Ward was also continued to July 27.

Judge Clark yesterday made the following orders in probate matters; Estate of J. Scheerer, deceased, letters of administration granted Thomas A. Chase with bond at $100; estate of L. G. James, deceased, will admitted to probate; estate of C. A. Page, deceased, petition to remove administration denied; estate of L. D. Edgerly, deceased, annual account allowed and settled; estate of J. S. Tucker, deceased, final account continued to June 20.

Thomas Simpson was ordered committed to the Agnews Insane Asylum yesterday by Judge McKinley, upon examination before Drs. Wernigk and Cowles.

Suit for divorce has been commenced by Hattie E. Shattuck against Herbert D. Shattuck.

Judge Smith yesterday rendered an opinion in the appeal case of People vs. Robert Owens confirming the decision of the lower court. Owens got into a row at the Soldiers' Home some time ago and was convicted before Justice Twitchell at Santa Monica of disturbing the peace. The appeal was taken by the defendant on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Smith believed the contrary to be the case, and ordered accordingly.

New Suits.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Nora McCartney vs. J. F. Wyckoff et al., suit on forclosure of mortgage for $4000 with interest.

Vespesian Lacroix vs. Francisco Douillard et al., suit on foreclosure of mortgage for $300 with interest.

Petition of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Los Angeles, to sell property.

Today's Calendar.

DEPARTMENT ONE—*Judge Smith.*
Clear.

DEPARTMENT TWO—*Judge Clark.*
Cox vs. Terminal Railway Company; damages.

DEPARTMENT THREE—*Judge Wade.*
Shelton vs. Eggleson, foreclosure.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—*Judge Van Dyke.*
Sormano vs. Tononi; for argument.
Raymond vs. Glover; to settle bill of exceptions.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—*Judge Shaw.*
Clear.

DEPARTMENT SIX—*Judge McKinley.*
Fisher vs. Stimson et al.; for recovery of money.

The first American reaping machine was the French & Hawkins reaper, patented in the year 1803. Prior to that eight unsuccessful machines for cutting grain and grass had been tried in the United States.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Conference of Officials at the Hollenbeck.

Final Arrangements for Guarding Against Infectious Diseases.

All of the Railroad People Promise Hearty Co-operation.

In Case of an Epidemic in any Section, Inspectors Will Be Appointed and Quarantine Stations Established.

The conference of health officials held at Colton on Thursday was continued at the Hollenbeck Hotel in this city yesterday morning.

Dr. N. H. Morrison, representing the Southern California Railway, was present and said that he believed his company would gladly coincide with any reasonable provisions regarding quarantine matters that the boards of health might make. Of course, however, it was the wish of the company that no unnecessary expense in the detention of suspected passengers would be put upon it.

Two or three of the gentlemen present spoke of the universal cooperation on the part of all persons connected with the railway companies—from the presidents down—in all precautionary measures against infection."

Upon the conclusion of the discussions of the questions involved the conference was adjourned sine die, after having adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved that all needful arrangements be at once made by the California and Arizona Boards of Health respectively, whereby, in the event of any epidemic appearing in any portion of our country, an effective and capable individual inspection of all persons entering either of said territories shall, during the continuance of such epidemic, be made; that all persons afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease shall be quarantined, and all suspects be isolated, and to that end each of said boards shall act in concert to the extent that each can so act without the delegation of any jurisdictional authority from one to the other. To the end, therefor, that any such epidemic shall be controlled and confined, such boards shall, each in their respective jurisdictions, provide themselves

First—With inspectors, who shall be skilled physicians, and, in the event of any epidemic appearing, to at once station such inspectors at or near the territorial line in each of said jurisdictions, and to inspect all incoming and outgoing trains.

Second—Quarantine stations shall be established at such place or places along the lines of each railway entering said territories. Such stations shall be so equipped and provided as to properly and comfortably care for and treat all persons afflicted with any contagious or infectious diseases, and all persons that may have been exposed thereto shall be isolated and properly cared for during the period of their necessary detention.

Third—That said boards, having a common object and the interests of each being mutual, shall in all ways cooperate to the end that each shall aid the other in all ways possible for their common good.

BROWN-SEQUARD AGAIN.

French Doctors Now Claim Great Results from His Invention.

[New York Times.]

In this country not much has been heard of late about either Dr. Brown-Sequard or his wonderful liquid. Several years ago the papers were full of the wonderful things that were to be accomplished by the subcutaneous use of this queer organic solution, and the whole world's incredulous attention was turned to the experiments of the Parisian doctor. Marvelous promises were made. Old men were to become young, hitherto incurable diseases were to yield at last to science, and medicine was to be revolutionized.

Somehow or other medicine refused to change its ways and men grow gray the same as ever. So Dr. Brown-Sequard's name, after living a while in print as a sort of joke, disappeared altogether from the American papers. Anticipation, absurdly over-high, had produced its usual results, and the sensation was dead.

The fact that there was something not miraculous, but none the less real, in the doctor's discovery, that from the administration of his liquide orchitique came results hitheto unobtainable, did not escape the notice of serious students of medicine. The popular uproar having ceased, they entered upon a long course of experiments with the new remedy, noting down its effects in hundreds of cases, perfecting methods of preparation, and gradually sifting out from the maladies over which it had no control those in whose presence its action was manifest and undoubted. The outcome of these saner methods, according to reports made to the Academie des Sciences by Dr. Brown-Sequard, and through him by the more than twelve hundred other physicians to whom he furnished his liquid, has surpassed all sober expectations. They say they have found the solution efficacious, not only in the case of some of those diseases for whose cure the first experiments were made, but also in the treatment of others, not before suspected to be amenable to its influence.

Among these may be mentioned locomotor ataxia, creeping paralysis, one of the most insidious and terrible diseases to which mankind is subject. Its cure has always been regarded as impossible, and the appearance of its first symptom was considered a death warrant. Once begun, the wasting away of the spinal cord went on, absolutely unimpeded by all that science could do. Yet in 342 verified cases of this malady Dr. Brown-Sequard reports 314 instances of cure or of an amelioration so marked that cures are hoped from a continuance of the treatment.

Cancer is another disease in which the orchitic liquid is employed with good results. Of 300 cases, every one presents an improvement manifested by the disappearance of the characteristic yellow coloration, a suppression of hemorrhages and relief from pain.

Attempts to cure tuberculosis by the use of "sequardine" have met with no further success than a marked diminution of certain secondary symptoms, such as lack of strength, fever and profuse perspiration. Similar effects have resulted in cases of palsy, hysteria, chorea, paludal (malarial) fevers, and neurasthenia. All these, especially the latter, showed noticeable changes for the better.

In concluding, Dr. Brown-Sequard says: "Its modifying power over the nutrition of the muscular tissues and the nervous system is undeniable. The organic juice does not cure, in the strict sense of that term, any malady; its use is to stimulate and supply immediately available nutritive matter. The results it produces depend upon its influence on the nerves and upon its supplying the elements necessary for the formation of new cells."

"The Land and Its Fruits."

ORCHARD AND FARM

RANCHO AND STOCKYARD

RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

[Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department, also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from those whose experience enables them to throw light on the subject, are solicited. Write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address matter for publication: THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.]

Crops and Markets.

The orange crop is being rapidly cleaned up. The oranges left are mostly Australian navels, St. Michaels and Mediterranean sweets. Shipments of mixed lots are going forward, which are in general rather difficult to market to advantage.

For a consignment of Mediterranean sweets from Duarte, sent to England recently, very low prices were received. A Liverpool fruit circular states that for some unaccountable reason California oranges appear to have lost favor, bringing low prices, while other descriptions command full rates.

Attention is now being directed to the deciduous fruit trade, and growers are anxious to ascertain what prices are likely to be paid. The apricot crop will be light, while peaches promise a heavy yield. In the East, heavy frosts in some sections, toward the end of May, have somewhat reduced estimates of the coming crop, but stocks of canned and dried fruit are reported heavy. Account must be taken by growers of the financial troubles which have occurred throughout the country, as the result will undoubtedly be to restrict, in some measure, the consumption of luxuries, among which are classed California fruits.

Canners in this section are prepared to pay $25 a ton for apricots. Around Bakersfield from $45 to $50 a ton are being offered, and our canners will probably have to raise their price to secure a considerable quantity of fruit. Local shippers are offering $40 for early fruit.

The first straight car of peaches and apricots for the season was sent from Winters, Yolo county, to Chicago on the 11th. Last year the first straight carload was sent on the 30th of May, twelve days earlier.

Former estimates of an enormous prune yield will have to be somewhat modified. Much fruit has dropped during the past few weeks.

Regarding the advisability of carefully grading fruit that is sent to market, the New York Commercial Bulletin says:

A shipper intending to make a business of sending goods to market regularly should have a name or mark for his stock, and, if honestly put up, buyers will soon learn to look for that brand, and would rather have it oftentimes than any other, even at a premium in price. On an overstocked market these goods are first to be disposed of, and when it is observed with what ease the receiver is able to clean up stock well-packed and really attractive, it certainly seems that the standard is too low and should be raised for nearly all vegetables and other articles.

Many carloads of potatoes have gone East during the past week from Los Angeles and adjacent points. Prices range from 70 to 75 cents.

Oranges for Distant Shipment.

An account was recently published of the shipment of oranges from California to India, on a small scale. Last Christmas, S. Merrill, Jr., who is United States Vice Consul-General at Calcutta, picked a box of Washington navels at Crescenta, in this county, and carried them with him, as personal baggage, to Calcutta. The oranges were packed with no particular care, save that each was wrapped in paper. Although the fruit had to pass through on the voyage the heat of Hawaii, freezing cold at Japan, and the equatorial warmth of Singapore, they reached Calcutta, in six weeks, perfectly sound.

This is believed to be the first export of California oranges to India. They were distributed in Calcutta among Mr. Merrill's friends, who were amazed at their color, size and fine flavor, pronouncing them far superior to the oranges of India.

It is not probable that a market of any considerable extent could be opened up in India, where good oranges are grown at small expense. The interest of this experiment centers in the fact that these oranges kept in good condition for such a long time and under such an apparently severe test, while Southern California oranges have, as a rule, this season been lamentably lacking in keeping qualities, frequently arriving in England, New York and even in Chicago so badly damaged as to be unmarketable.

There are three possible explanations of the exceptional keeping qualities of these Los Angeles county oranges. In the first place they were from the foothills of this county. It is an interesting fact, which has frequently been commented upon, that Los Angeles foothill oranges have proved better keepers this season than Riverside fruit. Then the fruit was picked at Christmas, before the heavy rains, followed by warm weather, which *did* so much to make oranges soft and pulpy and perishable. Lastly, if Mr. Merrill had the oranges with him in his cabin, it is probable that they were in a more even temperature and had better ventilation than they would have been subjected to in the hold of a vessel.

The question of the keeping qualities of oranges has forced itself to the front this season, and will henceforth have to be closely studied. It matters little how fine oranges are if they cannot be placed on distant markets in good condition.

"A Little Land Well Tilled."

It is encouraging to notice the increasing frequency with which Eastern papers are arguing the cultivation of smaller farms, and more intensive farming. Our brethren beyond the Rocky Mountains are slowly but surely learning the truth, which Californians have long known, that the wealth of a farmer does not depend upon the amount of land which he owns.

This revulsion in feeling must greatly benefit Southern California, for it is here, of all sections of the United States, that the theory of "a little land well tilled" has been most successfully worked out. In no other portion of the United States are the conditions so favorable for making a good living on a few acres of land.

Discussing this subject, the National Stockman and Farmer says:

"Many theories are presented for improving the condition of the American farmer, but it is safe to say that none would go farther toward advancing general farming interests than the division of arable sections into smaller farms. That many large land owners are 'land poor' is not to be denied. No one knows this better than those who are in this condition, and yet they cling to their landed possessions like grim death. Many men would make more money if they owned and managed but half as much land as they are trying to farm, while the other half would make some other farmer prosperous and happy. Improvement, under such conditions, would enhance the value of rural real estate, lighten or even up the burden of taxation and make times better in many ways. The most prosperous and happy people are always found in sections where small holdings are the rule. Such a state of affairs would be more in line with the general plan of the Divine Ruler of the universe, for it certainly was intended that each man should enjoy the fruits of his labor under his own vine and fig tree. He who finds himself in possession of more of this mundane sphere than he can bring to the highest state of cultivation makes a mistake if he does not dispose of a part of it to his neighbor at a fair price. In this way encouragement would be given to those who would otherwise hope to be nothing more than tenants all their lives, affording an opportunity to save their earnings, and by so doing secure permanent homes."

What is Such Land Worth?

In face of frequent remarks that are heard to the effect that fruit-raising in California does not pay, that reports of big profits are circulated by men with land to sell, etc., the following definite statement, given by the Visalia Delta, of the income this year from the well known Briggs ranch, near Visalia, is interesting:

Mr. Briggs, owner of the Briggs fruit orchard, four miles southwest of this city, has sold the fruit on his ranch to Messrs. Martin & Sons for the sum of $12,000 cash. The crop will be taken off about one hundred acres, which is equal to $120 per acre, and represents 12 per cent on an investment of $100,000. The crop will be eighty acres of peaches, the balance prunes, apricots, pears and peach plums. The apricot crop will be very light, but there will be a heavy yield of peaches and prunes. M. J. Rouse will represent the purchasers of the fruit and will handle the crop, which will be sent East. Mr. Briggs will look after the cultivation of the place, and he says that will keep him busy.

Now, here is a plain statement, giving names of the purchasers, which can be easily verified by doubting Thomases. This man sells his deciduous fruit crop, without touching it, at a price that is equal to 10 per cent. on $1200 an acre. Nor is this the exceptional yield of a few trees, but the average of 120 acres, and in a year when the apricot crop is very light. Allowing $20 an acre for cultivating, pruning, trimming, etc., there still remains 10 per cent. on $1000 an acre.

Yet there are plenty of Eastern people who persist in declaring that land upon which such crops can be raised is too dear at $100 an acre.

Crystallized Fruit.

Mr. Bishop, of the fruit-crystallizing firm of Bishop & Co., has just returned from Chicago, where he has been installing the firm's exhibit at the World's Fair. While away he investigated the market for these products.

There is, he says, an unlimited market for California crystallized fruit, if prices can be made right. French goods are very low in price at present, and it is somewhat difficult for California to compete, in spite of the duty, which is about 30 per cent. Labor enters largely into the cost of these goods, and the difference between California and French wages is very great.

The firm is at present working on cherries. Most of this fruit has to be brought from the North, but a very good lot was sent in from the Cahuenga a few days ago. Raspberries, strawberries and apricots will follow next.

Not only is labor much higher here, but also many varieties of fruit, such as berries. Thus, French canned raspberries, for use in this business, can be bought in New York at 11 cents a pound, while a grower, who has seventeen acres in raspberries just south of Los Angeles, asks 10 cents a pound for his product.

Like most other men of experience in the fruit business, Mr. Bishop insists strongly upon the necessity of careful packing and grading. One poor shipment will destroy confidence on the part of buyers, and make it difficult to obtain good prices for subsequent shipments.

The State Board of Horticulture.

The press of this section teems just now with unfavorable criticism of the State Board of Horticulture. It is evident that this body has not the confidence of the southern horticulturists. Such a state of affairs is much to be deplored, as little good can be accomplished where there is distrust and lack of harmony. Our horticulturists consider that this end of the State is entitled to have one thoroughly representative man on the board. Southern California differs from the rest of the State in many important respects, notably in the general one of irrigation, and in the importance of the citrus crop. THE TIMES would prefer to be able to support the State board rather than to criticise it, as it has felt in duty bound to do. Ellwood Cooper, the president, is a man who will have to go very far wrong—much farther than we believe he will ever go—before we withdraw our confidence from him or attack his integrity. We want to see him swing back into line on the right side.

Occupation for Women.

Many women in Southern California have attained financial independence and found renewed health in the pursuit of light branches of the horticultural industry, which had previously been overlooked. There is room for a great extension of these smaller industries, which, while separately of little importance, are in the aggregate capable of adding greatly to the wealth of this section, and at the same time afford light, healthy and remunerative work to many worthy women, who would otherwise be forced to increase the competition in the already overcrowded labor market.

In the numerous branches of floriculture alone—a much-neglected industry in California—there is room for the profitable activity of thousands of women and children. A correspondent of the Call, writing from Alameda county, calls attention to the fact that rose leaves can be sold in San Francisco, at any time, in large or small quantities, and bring good prices, from 12½ to 37½ cents per pound being paid for the leaves when cured. The red roses, as a rule, command the best prices, as they contain more fragrance, the old Castilian varieties being always the most desirable The leaves, or petals, should be picked from fresh—not faded—full-bloom roses, while the dew is upon them, or before sunrise, as it is a well-known fact that the heat of the sun absorbs much of the fragrance. The petals should be dried in a dry, dark house, being turned or stirred every day to prevent mildew. When thoroughly dry, they are ready to be ground and mixed with other things for sachet powder. Violet, orange, and other perfumery powders are made in the same manner. For perfumes, the leaves are sprinkled immediately after being picked, with fine salt and then distilled.

The gardens of Southern California would, in the aggregate, yield a very large annual income, were the floral products only partially utilized. The work is light, and a rose garden is in itself an attraction, apart from the profit there may be in it.

The Irrigation Idea Spreading.

Residents of Northern California, who used to sneer at irrigation and proudly boast of the fact that no irrigation is necessary in their section, are beginning to find that there may be something, even for them, in the much-contemned system. There is a considerable amount of irrigation talk in the Northern counties, just now, even where the rainfall is abundant. It is not so much the abundance of the rainfall, as the getting of it at the proper time, that troubles the horticulturist. The irrigationist can control this, the man who depends on rainfall cannot. Irrigation is "science, not chance," as the motto on the seal of the irrigation convention reads.

The cherry-growers in Alameda county are bewailing the fact that large, full-sized cherries are the exception this season, and it is all attributed to the lack of water. There are many advocates of irrigation in that county at present. As in the time-honored story of the mountaineer and his gun, these Northern horticulturists may not need water very often, but when they do, they need it like—the mischief.

Pruning to Thin.

[Correspondent Pacific Rural Press.]

Aye, that's the thing to do, prune not only to thin the crowded branches, but also to thin the fruit. By a judicious system of pruning, much of the labor of thinning the fruit can be saved, besides saving to the tree and fruit left the nourishment expended in what is thrown away. With a pair of light shears I think I could prune so as to save the labor of two or three men in thinning the fruit; besides inducing the growth of the fruit near the body of the tree, thus giving it the benefit of its food at short range, and not obliging the sap to go through a long limb, to become heated and soured. If all long, rampant, pendent limbs be cut back, shortened in, as they should be, there will be no heavy weight of fruit at their extremities, weighing and splitting them down, and no propping up will be required. "Prevention," in fruit culture, as in everything else, "is better than cure."

Thin out the crowded limbs and fruit, brothers, but don't try to raise any crops but fruit on the same ground after the trees get to bearing.

Plymouth, Mich. J. S. TIBBITS.

Scientific Horticulture.

[Garden and Forest.]

To give some idea of the scale of the experiments in hybridization which are now being carried on by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., it is stated that he is growing 600,000 hybrid and cross-bred seedling berry plants and more than half a million hybrid seedling lilies. One of his new berries, named Primus, is said to be a cross between a Western dewberry (Rubus ursinus) and the Siberian raspberry (R. crataegifolius.) It is said to ripen its main crop at the same time with strawberries, and before ordinary kinds of raspberries and blackberries commence to bloom. Mr. Burbank is already known as the originator of fruits and vegetables and ornamental plants of a high order, and his work will be watched with great interest.

Pruning Orange Trees.

J. M. Edmiston, a well-known horticulturist of Riverside, strongly advocates cutting back orange trees in the process of pruning, rather than merely to prune inside the tree and leave the fruit to grow mostly on the outside of the tree, at the ends of the limbs. He cites O. T. Johnson's orchard as a good example of his method of pruning, and alleges that some of the trees produced this season fourteen boxes of fruit each, while other orchards on similar soil and apparently treated the same in other respects, except as to pruning, would not average one-half the yield of Mr. Johnson's orchard. Mr. Edmiston does not approve the "hoop-pole system" of pruning, as he styles it, making each limb long and free from interior branches, and throwing the fruit mostly to the outside of the tree.

Success With Tomatoes.

[Irrigation Age.]

In many sections of the irrigated West where canning factories have been established tomatoes are grown on a large scale. Some farmers plant as much as ten acres, from which they realize a handsome income. To successfully grow the tomato as in other small plants care must given the thorough preparation of the soil before the plants are set. Much of the success in obtaining a good stand of the plants depends upon the attention given them while in the hotbed. If neglected in any way by insufficient watering, or permitted to remain in the bed too long they will not soon recover from the effects of such treatment.

Hotbeds should be prepared as early as the 1st of February in most sections of the West. If not already done in some of the Northern valleys it may not be too late even the 1st of March to make hotbeds for some small seed. About one foot of stable manure under six inches of loamy soil will make a good bed. This may be covered with oiled canvas if glass is not at hand. Sow tomato seeds pretty thick and cover slightly firming the soil on the surface. There are several varieties to choose from, and it is difficult to recommend any one tomato. Any medium-sized, smooth-skinned variety will prove a good market or home tomato. Livingston's Beauty is a good one, although many others are probably as good.

About three weeks after sowing the plants will begin to crowd each other in growth, and if not transplanted will become tender and worthless. This first transplanting should merely be from one bed to another, or from one section of the bed to a vacant spot left for that purpose. They must be well thinned out to grow up strong and stocky enough to withstand the sun when permanently transplanted.

The plant should be set in rows a convenient distance apart to admit of cultivation and leave room for pickers to pass through when gathering the tomatoes. When only small plots are planted it is often advisable to construct temporary supports for the vines. This is done by putting narrow boards or poles on either side of the vines, and fastening the boards to forks or posts driven into the ground. They prevent the vines from falling upon the ground, and insure a larger and better crop of tomatoes.

Yield of Fruit Per Acre.

[California Fruit Grower.]

The following table has been going the rounds of the California press for some time. We have not published it, knowing it to be of little value, and should not now notice it were it not published by the State Weather and Crop Bureau under the auspices of the California State Board of Agriculture. This authority alleges that "it is based upon a fair average production of trees in full bearing and under proper treatment, planted as usually in orchards," and the table given is as follows:

	TONS PER ACRE.
Apples	4
Apricots	5
Prunes	6
Pears	5
Figs	8
Peaches	5
Walnuts	1½
Almonds	1½

Let us dissect these figures and see how they comport with facts.

The largest fruit crop ever produced in California was in 1891, and we find that if the bearing apple orchards of the State yielded according to the above figures, the crop should have been over 50,000 tons of fruit, or more than all the fresh deciduous fruit of all kinds shipped from California during that year. Apricots should have yielded that year at 5 tons per acre, over 90,000 tons of fresh fruit, or at least 18,000 tons of the dried article. Everyone knows the yield was only a small fraction of this amount. The bearing prune orchards of this State, at six tons of fresh fruit, equivalent to two tons of dried fruit per acre would have yielded in 1891, over forty thousand tons; or say 80,000,000 pounds of cured fruit. It was conceded to be an enormous crop, and actually amounted to 27,500,000 pounds, or about one-third of the theoretical yield of the State bureau. The almond and walnut crops of that year should have been, to satisfy the above yield per acre, at least thirty million pounds; the actual yield was 3,000,000 pounds.

Figs to the amount of 20,000 tons should have been produced, but the amount of figs cured that year reached only 180 tons. If peaches will average five tons per acre per year, we should have had in 1891 over one hundred and fifty thousand tons of this fruit. During that year the product of dried peaches was 6600 tons, which probably required 30,000 tons of fresh fruit. Add this to the amount shipped in a fresh state and consumed at home, and it is possible that the aggregate might reach fifty thousand tons, still leaving 100,000 tons to be accounted for if our orchards yield five tons per acre, average.

It will thus be seen that the above table is in no way reliable as a guide to average production. In favorable years and under proper treatment many orchards may average as well as these figures show, but as an average product, one year with another, the figures are probably 50 per cent. too high for the orchards of California, or any other country in the world.

Prodigally Conducted.

[Ontario Observer.]

If anything further were required to convince the fruit-growers of the State that the State Board of Horticulture has outlived its usefulness, it is found in the itemized bill of the expenses of Prof. Koebele, recently made public. The Los Angeles Times of the 2d inst. devotes four columns to interviews with persons familiar with the cost of living and traveling in Australia, and shows very conclusively that the amount claimed to have been expended would more than pay the expenses of three persons on a similar trip for the same length of time. From any standpoint it looks bad, and ought to be investigated. If there has been any crooked work done, let the guilty be exposed and punished. Justice to the taxpayers demands that the board take immediate steps to purge itself, as under its aegis and control this last expedition of Koebele was carried out, while the former one, costing one-third or less, was under the management of the National Department of Agriculture.

It is well known that the present strained relations between the board and fruit-growers is largely due to the actions of B. M. Lelong, secretary of the State board, and we venture to suggest that the board begin the work of reconstructon by appointing Alexander Craw to succeed Lelong. Mr. Craw is well and favorably known throughout the State. To this end of the State Mr. Craw is well known as a thorough horticulturist. His patient investigations and experiments in trying to discover some remedy to overcome the icerya are well remembered. As State Quarantine Officer, he has shown himself possessed of tact, shrewdness and firmness in the performance of his difficult duties, and, withal, a knowledge of entomology which would enable him to fill the position of secretary with honor to the board and credit to himself. In all respects, it would seem to us, he is well equipped to combine the offices of secretary and quarantine officer, if practicable.

Lelong has gained unenviable notoriety in other lands than ours. The New Zealand Farmer has the following:

"There seems to be a feeling awakened that the time of the political entomologists, such as they have in California—referring to B. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture—should be over, and that in the future men who are versed in the science of entomology only should be employed in positions requiring some knowledge of that study."

As will be seen by the following from Insect Life, a scientific publication of Washington, he seems to be understood:

"And it is for him to announce that the statement above referred to, and which has placed him (Prof. Koebele) in a bad light, was started by B. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, on his own confession, 'for effect.'"

We have already expressed the opinion that the board should resign and its functions be performed by the State University. But the Legislature did not see fit to make the change. Consequently the board remains as a State institution, but its personnel should be changed. The present commissioners should resign and allow the Governor to appoint a new lot, more in touch with the progressive ideas of our horticulturists. The members of the board come in contact with the fruit-growers, and can study their wants and needs; but they are known to the outside world through the secretary. Thus it is imperative that that position should be occupied by one who can take his position beside the officers of the kindred institutions, that we may get the advantage of their researches.

No one is disposed to deny the board any credit due it for the reports it has issued. Up to, and including that of 1891, they contained a great fund of information. But they are only compilations, and too often the matter is not credited to its author, but used in such a way as to have the appearance of being original. It is time now for the board to enter the field of original research and experiment. Thus, again, it is necessary to have a man as its official representative capable of conducting necessary experiments intelligently and collaborating the results. Mr. Lelong has shown himself utterly unfit for such work. He can run the political, but not the scientific, part of the machine.

The fruit-growers of the State would be made happy by the resignation of Lelong. They would not be made less happy were the Governor to peremptorily "fire" that incompetent, and they would be intensely gratified were the entire personnel of the board changed.

Horticultural Notes.

The Venturian states that there have been planted in that county this season 60,000 apricot, 10,000 prune and 5000 orange and lemon trees.

Kern county claims an unusually large crop of apricots, notwithstanding the fact that this fruit is generally conceded to be light in nearly all the counties of the State.

It is estimated by railway officials that 15,000 carloads of melons will be shipped from Georgia this season, commencing about June 15. The area planted in melons is given at 30,000 acres.

During March New Orleans is reported by the papers of that place to have imported more bananas than all other ports in the United States combined. Grape-growers of New York and Ohio claim that the consumption of so many bananas interferes materially with their sales of grapes.

PESTS AND DISEASES.

[Horticulturists who find new or unknown insect pests on their bees or plants are invited to send specimen by mail, to THE TIMES, addressed by the Agricultural Editor. In an early issue after receipt of specimens their true character will be described, with instructions as to the best method of treatment.]

The Aphis.

[John Isaac in Irrigation Age.]

One of the most destructive and annoying of all the pests the orchardist has to contend against is the aphis, a plant louse, which, in some one of its numerous varieties, attacks nearly all forms of vegetation upon which the farmer and horticulturist depend for profit.

The individual aphis is not a formidable bug, being insignificant in size, tender in his make-up and, fortunately, very susceptible to the dangers which beset him—or her rather, for as a rule they are females—but in the aggregate, it is a most formidable enemy. The aphis exists in many varieties and attacks vegetation in various ways, some on the roots—as the phylloxera, which has devastated whole provinces and ruined whole sections in France—others both on roots and leaves, as the woolly aphis, the great pest of the apple-grower—others alone on the leaves and tender branches.

The plant louse needs no description, as it is but too familiar to all who work on the farm, orchard or garden; from the owner of the apple orchard, who has to wage a perpetual warfare against its invasions, to the lady who finds her pet geraniums or potted fuschias covered suddenly with a "blight," but the manner in which they appear and in such vast numbers may not be so generally known.

The first brood of aphidæ are hatched from eggs, which have been hidden in the crevices of bark or sheltered places during the winter months, and make their appearance as soon as the warm weather has started the vegetation upon which they feed. This brood so hatched is composed entirely of females, and these females, when they get their growth, which they do in a few days, do not lay eggs, but give birth to young, and these too are all females, which in their turn give birth to other females, and so on until chilly weather comes on, when the last lot born are of both sexes. The females of these lay eggs for the next year's start and the operation is repeated. A single insect hatched in the spring may be the progenitor of many millions of offspring during its short life of a few weeks' duration, for each female gives birth to young at the rate of twenty to twenty-five each day.

It has been estimated by Prof. Huxley that were there no destructive forces to prevent their increase, the descendants of a single aphis would in one season contain more solid bulk than is contained in 500,000,000 stout men. Fortunately, there are large numbers of carniverous insects which prey upon them, and they are very subject to vicissitudes of the weather, and winds and rains destroy them. Yet the almost mysterious manner in which they sometimes appear so suddenly and in such vast numbers when the weather is favorable can be understood from their peculiar and rapid manner of reproduction.

As the season when this pest makes its apearance is now upon us, it will be well to be prepared for it. The apple is an especial sufferer from its ravages, from the fact that it attacks the roots as well as the branches. The presence of the woolly aphis, which is the form which attacks the apple, can be detected by the cottony covering under which they work. The bark at the point of their attack ceases to grow and swells into a large ridge, about the cluster of aphides, leaving them in a sheltered pit. They are gregarious and live in societies, and seen from a distance resemble small bunches of cotton adhering to the trunk or branches of the tree. The insect denuded of its cottony covering is egg-shaped and dull, reddish-brown in color. They produce warts or excrescences with their powerful sucking beaks, and when existing in great numbers cause the leaves to turn yellow, wither and fall.

To the root form of this pest a liberal dressing of wood ashes is to be recommended. This is especially good in moist localities. About one and a half to two shovelsful of gas lime placed around each tree so that it does not come in contact with the bark is also excellent. For the branch form of the pest the parts affected should be touched with a small brush dipped in a rosin solution.

For the aphis on plum, prune, or other tree, the following spray is to be recommended:

Caustic soda (98 per cent.)	1 pound
Rosin	6 pounds
Water	40 gallons

Oil rose or other bushes a strong tobacco solution is effective. This should be washed off in about half an hour after the application.

POULTRY

Western dealers who are buying eggs for shipment to England are buying by weight, and refuse any that do not come up to a certain standard. Canadian buyers have been doing the same thing for some months. The custom should spread until American buyers can get eggs of fair size, and those who keep fowls that lay such eggs will feel that their efforts are appreciated.

Profit in Poultry.

A State of Main consumptive went to a Selma real estate man, says the Fresno Republican, to purchase a chicken ranch the other day.

Consumptive. Do fowls pay in Fresno county?

Real estate man. Sit down and I will show you. Three acres of land will cost $400, $200 more for a house, $50 for a barn, $50 for a well, $50 for a six-hundred egg incubator and brooder. Then you go right to work and coin money thus: Six hundred eggs for thirty days give you 18,000 chickens per month, 216,000 fowls per annum. These, at $4 per dozen, $72,000 for $750 invested.

"External tarnation," said the Yankee, as he put up $40 as a deposit.

"But one thing, Mr. Real Estate Man, you did not figure on the feed for the fowls."

"Oh! they live on our climate and scratch a little on the side for grass, worms, etc."

"Well, I swan!"

Signs of Poultry.

[Poultry Keeper.]

A red comb and an active, restless disposition indicate a fowl that is in perfect health and that will give a good account of itself. The slow, fat, sleepy-looking hens, if not in poor health, are at least not in good condition. A hen that lays a large number of eggs cannot afford to be sleepy or droopy. Nature prompts her to seek for a variety of food. Her needs are urgent and she has no time to fool away sitting on the roost or lazily lounging in a corner. The activity not only promotes her health, but keeps her in possession of a good appetite. She works off the surplus fat and converts the nitrogen and phosphates into eggs, where she stores up all the elements necessary to bring forth chicks.

Poultry Notes.

Two remarkable eggs were "laid upon our table" this week by W. H. Potts of Garvanza. They are deeply corrugated and different from anything hitherto seen in these parts. California chickens are evidently in the lead, and will soon lay eggs after the Eastlake, Westlake and other styles of architecture.

There should always be fruit trees in the poultry yard. They provide shade and shelter from rain for the fowl, and the fowls pay for it by enriching the soil, by keeping down the grass and weeds and by destroying insects. It is about the only place where plums can be grown, but it is also favorable to the pear, peach or quince tree, if not shaded by buildings or larger trees.

Burned bones are not as good as raw bones for the hens, but burned bones or good oyster shells are a useful food when accompanied with a little meat, and other nitrogeneous food like corn, wheat, oats and green clover.

LIVE STOCK

At the suggestion of the Board of Health, the City Council has appointed an inspector of milk and meat. This is a much-needed step, which is clearly in the interest of the public, and will work hardship to nobody who is doing a fair business. In fact, it is in the interest of those who supply pure, first-class products that they shall not be brought into competition with an undesirable article of food.

Keeping Horses Sound.

[Horse World.]

It is surprising to find how large a proportion of the horses one sees on the road, the street or the farm, are more or less affected with unsoundness.

One of those most commonly met with in road horses and farm horses is what is known as the sprung knees. In many cases the trouble is but slight and little noticed, and owners are loath to acknowledge that the horse is not all right. But a keen-eyed buyer readily detects the trifling defect at the start. What causes such a tendency to sprung knees in horses it is hard to tell. One of them, we fancy, among driving horses of the trotting class, is the tendency to have them shod with heavy toe-weight shoes. This seems to tire the muscles of the front part of the fore legs, and in time weakens them so they do not keep the legs in place.

Another cause of sprung knees is allowing the feet to become tender or out of shape from bad shoeing, so that the horse flexes his knees to relieve the strain on the lower tendons and on the heels. Standing still too long on a hard-floor stall is said to cause sprung knees. After all these things have done their work and the knees become springy or are weak and trembling, it is a difficult matter to effect a cure.

A season's run at grass often results in comparative cure. And the best way is to keep the animal sound from the first by avoiding whatever causes a tendency to the disease, and only needs the exercise of some common sense and good care. Avoid keeping the horses idle on a hard floor. Shoe with even-weight shoes, keep the feet cool and free from filth, and there is little risk from sprung knees.

Another common unsoundness which spoils the appearance and sale of many good horses, especially those on the farm, are curbs and puffy joints. Both of these, like sprung knees, are at first very slight, and it is difficult to decide what is wrong. Curbs can generally be removed by sweating, blisters and compressors. But puffs and thoroughpins are difficult to cure, and even if kept down a long time, are apt to reappear. To prevent the appearance of curbs and puffs, avoid subjecting the animal to violent strains, such as jerking suddenly back on the haunches, backing heavy loads on soft ground, getting into deep snow, or giving too heavy a load to draw. Making the working horses on the farm back heavy loads of manure on soft ground does a great deal of injury to them.

Live Stock Notes.

When pasture is good, the animals can cut it cheaper than the farmer, but when it is scanty, the reverse is the case.

The practice of dehorning is becoming more general from year to year.

The first flock of merinos that became celebrated for purity of blood and fineness of fleece was that of Stephen Atwood of Connecticut, and were from the importation of Col. David Humphreys in 1802. They were known for a long time among sheep-men as the "Atwood Merinos." They were from the Infantado flock in Spain. From this flock and the Paular, or, as they were long known, the Ritch sheep, have descended the celebrated flocks of Addison county, Vt.

The Clydesdale breeders, in Scotland, were the first to start a draught-horse stud book, and they have made pedigree their chief corner-stone

THE DAIRY

The test of dairy cattle at the World's Fair cannot be expected to decide what breed of cattle it is best to keep. Useful information is thus obtained, but the test that finally decides the matter must be made in the farmers' barns, on pastures, and with the milk or butter, at prices that can be obtained.

Dairy Notes.

The jest that goes the rounds occasionally, of the milkman who apologized for the blue appearance of his milk, that "the weather had been so bad it had given his cows the blues," has a foundation in fact. Experiments have shown that cows will give richer milk in bright, sunny weather, especially if long continued, and richer milk when in well-lighted stables than in dark ones.

Cheese may be injured by an uneven or too low a temperature in curing. If it ripens too slowly it becomes tough and leathery, and, though it may contain its proper proportion of fat, it will lose the feeling of melting in the mouth that a rich cheese should have, and will appear more like a skimmed milk cheese.

The favorite root of the farmers in the Channel Island for the Jersey and Guernsey cow is parsnips. Liberal feeding of this root for many generations has contributed not a little to the development of the milk and butter-producing qualities.

A one-horse power boiler and engine is said to be able to run a separator of 300 pounds capacity, beside furnishing hot water for cleansing the dairy utensils and heating the room as warm as desirable, with no greater expense for coal than it would be to run a cooking stove during the day.

BEES AND HONEY

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the State Bee-keepers' Association, at the Chamber of Commerce, the secretary was instructed to send out return postal cards to honey producers, asking for statistics of the honey crop of California. These reports will make interesting reading. They will be issued to members of the association only.

Who Will Test This?

[Science.]

It is a fact not generally known that if one holds his breath wasps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes stingproof, and by holding the insect by the feet and giving her full liberty of action you can see her drive her weapon against the impenetrable surface with a force that lifts her body at every stroke; but let the smallest quantity of air escape from the lungs and the sting will penetrate at once. I have never seen an exception to this in twenty-five years' observation.

I have taught young ladies with very delicate hands to astonish their friends by the performance of this feat, and I saw one so severely stung as to require the services of a physician, through laughing at a witty remark of her sister, forgetting that laughing required breath. For a theory in explanation I am led to believe that holding the breath partially closes the pores of the skin. My experiments in that direction have not been exact enough to be of any scientific value, but I am satisfied that it very sensibly affects the amount of insensible perspiration.

Apiary Notes.

Bees filled with honey are like a man after partaking of a good dinner—are good natured and not apt to sting.

Great care should be bestowed upon the vessels or packages in which honey is placed upon the market. Even new cans need looking after sometimes, for the least trace of bad odor in the can is imparted to the honey by coming in contact with it.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

Some people sneer at what they call "scientific farming." Such people fail to understand the intimate connection which exists at present between science and every human industry, including farming, and that without the help which science is constantly giving we would soon relapse into the semi-civilized condition of past ages. With the sensible, progressive farmer study and experience go hand in hand.

Profitable Mustard Seed.

[San Diego Union.]

Z. M. Potter of San Miguel Mesa left samples of tame mustard seed at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. His crop will mature about the 1st of July, and is estimated to yield about 1500 pounds of mustard seed per acre, or sixty-five tons in all. This is from about eight pounds per acre of seed.

The price of mustard seed is quoted in San Francisco at 8 cents per pound, so that it will be seen that Mr. Potter's much-ridiculed crop of mustard seed will not be a losing proposition. There was much protest against planting such a quantity of mustard, on the ground that the plant would spread and prove a nuisance, but experience shows that the tame mustard drives out and kills the wild plant, while not spreading itself to any alarming extent. It grows best on poor or at least rocky land, the plants being twice the height of those growing in fat soil.

Potatoes for Market.

[Exchange.]

A Wisconsin farmer says the first consideration for the cultivation of potatoes as a market crop is soil; the second, suitable varieties, their proper cultivation and harvesting. If a farmer does not have sandy loam, it is no reason he cannot raise potatoes, as some seem to infer. Clay soil raises better-flavored potatoes than sand. It should be in good condition, and the best results follow clover. You should have three varieties, early, medium and late. If one farmer does not raise enough to ship in carload lots, a number of farmers should raise the same varieties, as a carload of mixed potatoes is worth from 10 to 15 cents less per bushel than a full car of one variety.

General Agricultural Notes.

It is worthy of note that the farmers throughout the country show a tendency this year to change the time-honored proportions of farm crops. The Department of Agriculture finds that "a disposition to increase the area under corn, oats and forage crops at the expense of wheat is widely prevalent."

"GATH."

The Financial Follies of a Free People.

The World's Fair Taught Us This Plain Truth:

That Money is Better as a Servant Than as a Master.

Politics, Commerce and Banking—George Alfred Townsend Shows That Panics and Prosperity are Comrades Sometimes.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1893.



EAR DINNER time yesterday I was thinking about the sudden coming of the panic of 1873. It was twenty years ago. I could even go back in my memory to the panic of 1857, which happened when I was a schoolboy of 16. All I remember about the panic was small pocket money, and seeing fine-looking old exmerchants getting drunk. In 1889 I went to Nantes, in France, where one of those broken merchants of 1857 was our Consul. He had been a silk merchant and afterward a silk buyer for Claflin and other houses, but he was a Southerner by birth, from South Carolina, and not adapted to surmount panics, so that the old man was Consul among a people he did not like, at a salary of only about $1000 a year. While visiting him one morning, Mrs. Pauncefote, wife of the British Consul at Nantes, and sister-in-law of Ambassador Julian Pauncefote, came into the American Consul's. The Briton was getting some $9000 a year salary, having been retired from the Indian service, while our poor man had to have his daughters, who were well reared, market and prepare his food. He showed me in the streets of Nantes a car which ran by compressed air, the only one at that time in the world, I suppose, and he wanted to market the right for it in America. I had hardly left there before the old man and his wife died, within three days of each other, and were brought home to the United States in the same ship.

The panic of 1857 started in the West, and was a general panic, the result of overtrading and extensions. Think of it now! At that time Minnesota, Iowa and Oregon were just coming into the Union. Yet there was enough country east of Chicago to carry on a right good panic. We were assisted out of that panic, by the productive gold mines of the Rocky Mountains and California.

I wonder if the Government could not put a bounty on the finding of gold at the present time. If we were to strike about $100,000,000 of gold per annum, which is hardly more than that produced following the panic of 1857, we would be in receipt of some eight millions of new gold every month.

Machinery, among its other injuries, has discouraged the production of gold and promoted that of silver. We got to washing down gravel banks in California, which are full of gold, with hydraulic hoses, and the gravel overran the valleys and produced inundations, so that the farmers began to howl, and they came to Congress and stopped hydraulic washing. These big hoses and nozzles were in the light of trusts, and substitutes for many a little dish where gold was washed out by hand. At the same time stamp mills began to be built, which mashed quartz and multiplied silver and made it cheap. John Sherman said to me near a year ago that he was in favor of stopping the purchase of silver bullion, because the cost of producing it was much less than an equivalent for its inherent value. In many respects the tendency of labor-saving machinery has been to make production spasmodic, effusive and uncertain, to make the labor unreliable, and to put out of existence that bold peasantry which, once destroyed, can never be supplied. Universal labor-saving machinery is an extravagance upon the producer, and dispossesses that steady hand labor which finally comes to have principle and an abiding place. At Potsdam, where the Emperor of Germany lives, I came upon men and women in the field who had just been gleaning grain, and they were contented like their fathers in the sixteenth century.

America labors under some disadvantages which make it in hard times a very difficult country to recuperate. For instance, the female sex in this country does not divide the labors and burdens of life with the male sex. It is true that in the streets and manufacturing towns we see a good many women going to labor. But the average plain American family is supported wholly by the man. When his hand is cut off nobody knows how to turn about. In France the women keep the shops. In Germany the women do the work. These replenishing channels make it possible in America today for the comfortable houses to be kept. In moving up the grade of American life the woman has become an ornament and not a support. Hence the equanimity with which divorces are sought. In other countries there may be occasion for divorce, but forget and forgive is a cheaper motto than swelling some lawyer's fat income out of the family frying.

One day in Washington, in 1873, I was in the Treasury Department, when word came in that the shutters had been put up on Jay Cooke's banking house, and a crowd had gathered around it. The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Knox, afterward president of one of the New York banks, deeply sympathized with Henry D. Cooke, the resident banker. So great was his sympathy that he got mad with me for printing his explanation of the failure. I have always noticed that comptrollers of the currency become in time obliging adherents of the banks. This is natural enough. The bank examiners spend much of their time in the banks and become acquainted there, and they must needs consider the dismal, precarious life they lead in the Goverment service, liable at any time to be turned out when the mob has altered its will, with the apparently substantial condition of the bank cashier, teller or president, who is never discharged except for cause, and who in old age is very apt to be pensioned by the bank. The most honest man we had in the Treasury Department was Hamilton, for when he resigned he went to the law and made his living by his mind. Gallatin, who succeeded him, under Jefferson, and had a great deal to say about liberty and the fitness of things, nevertheless became the stipendiary banker for old John Jacob Astor, until the panic of 1857 struck him, when he was retired, and he died at Astoria, under Astor's nose.

The United States Bank, after its recharter, was preyed upon by the politicians, who afterward destroyed it, and the favors to them were made the point of accusation against it by Gen. Jackson, when he could no longer use it to push his favorites into its branch banks. My observation at the close of the civil war was that nearly all the State banks at the South which had failed had likewise been doing favors for politicians, and in many cases their debts were upon the bank books unsettled for years, and finally never settled. We do not know how much secession and disunion have to do with the despair of bankrupt individuals.

The panic of 1857 was a panic of inexperience. Our people had never been called upon to make popular subscriptions to anything but the United States itself. Jay Cooke had taught them to behave like other people and bring their savings to the Government and take bonds for the same. I remember a little incident about that time which I may tell, lest I forget it.

I was city editor of one paper in Philadelphia and another paper in the same city published every day the subscriptions to the First National Loan. This made me mad, and I borrowed counsel form some croakers, who said that these subscriptions ought to be published; that they were in the light of exposures of the poverty of servant girls and laborers who took small amounts in the loan. I therefore began to bray at the publication in the rival paper. In a day or two Jay Cooke, a man of remarkable policy, because he always had good feeling and was not revengeful, met me on the street and said, "I think you will not take that view if you look into that matter." He invited me out to his house, where he had given his clerks a little party. It was a fine house in the country. We had nothing to drink there, but I think a brother, Pitt Cooke, concealed a bottle out in some bushes on the lawn, so that the castaways could evade Jay Cooke's prohibitory system.

In spite of mean secretaries of the treasury of whom Chase was one, Jay Cooke, by the magnificence of his spirit, carried the public loans all through the war, and at the conclusion thereof, was a well-established banker in several cities. Having largg banking facilities, he pined for something to do equal to his resources. The Northern Pacific Railroad was brought to him early in the seventies, or perhaps as early as 1869. We had then only the railroad across the plains, the Union and Central Pacific. Mr. Cooke undertook to build that road on a popular subscription. The American people had plenty of money to embark in the enterprise, for the war, while giving a public indebtedness, had made private wealth general, through a sound if inflated currency.

Mr. Cooke, however, incurred the animosity of older bankers who were willing to bring on a general panic rather than see him head the list of financial authorities from that old and somewhat reactionary city of Philadelphia. The Northern Pacific Railway was systematically condemned and attacked. Coincident with it railroad undertakings and extensions became general in other parts of the country. Finally the New York end of Mr. Cooke's banking house abruptly closed its doors. The chief banker has always insisted that there was not the slightest occasion for this. A general panic, however, ensued, which we were about four years in stemming. In the sequel everybody who had faith in Jay Cooke got his money and interest back in the Northern Pacific investment. Other properties not so sound never recuperated, such as the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The panic of 1873 operated with great rigor on the public because they had been living extravagantly upon an inflated currency and the altered habits of the civil war. Perhaps the suddenness of that panic was beneficial in correcting a great many wild undertakings in the nature of swindles which were being hatched out, such as the sale of Spanish land grants. The Bank of California, which had maintained specie payments against our greenbacks, went up among other things, and turned loose on the country a purely speculative element, led by Flood and O'Brien.

But, if we now compare the heedless panic over the Northern Pacific Railroad with such cut-throat operations as we have seen in the Reading Railroad, in its frequent booms and bankers' reorganizations, we can wonder if the morals of 1893 are as good as they were in 1873. Yet the panic of 1873 had nearly destroyed Commodore Vanderbilt, who, to use the language of one of his family, "lay down, and gave everything up for lost." But some of his coadjutors, with more pluck, assisted to better days.

Why have we not had a general panic since 1875?

Probably because we came to specie payments soon after the conclusion of that panic, and have ever since had a sound currency, or, until we embarked upon the silver programme, which came from the California and Colorado end of the line.

The late Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Hepburn, who is now prominent in one of the New York banks, said to me last winter: "I consider England to have been 'dead' right in her whole attitude toward silver. She took her position from scientific monetary principles, and is not going to give it up."

How strange that, with our fiscal authorities holding these views, Congress should go ahead and muddle the currency as it has done.

This is one of the defects of a Congressional government as opposed to a parliamentary ministry.

A popular government does not represent the interests of the great body of the people, as compared to the special interest of some specially active element with a grievance. The mineowners were determined to market their silver upon the American Government. They were assisted by the smelters. Representatives of those mines and smelting works were in the United States Senate and in Congress, and ambitious lawyers, whose constituents were mainly silver miners, joined in. We began by minting silver in different forms of dollars, and ended by buying the bullion to about the whole extent of its production upon a falling market. Consequently the silver certificates, exchangeable for gold and its notes, produced an extraordinary inflation, and, as it was as easy to draw our gold away as it was to sell the silver, the gold began to emigrate, and what did not emigrate began to run into stockings and cupboards, and so we find the Government with twelve or fifteen millions of less gold reserve than the law expects or safety requires.

In 1874-5 we had a man of moral courage in the Presidency, one who did not know everything, but when he knew anything and believed it, he acted upon his best bias. That was President Grant. He vetoed the inflation bill, and had he not done so we never would have come to specie payment in 1879. Of course, there was a great sacrifice of corner lots in new towns, and much that was considered fine collateral was thrown out by the banks, as they are doing now. Sherman, who took the Treasury Department in the administration succeeding Grant, was resolved on specie payment, though not many of the bankers agreed with him. The equilibrium coming about, however, between our currency and gold, had already made their quotations nearly the same, and thus the restoration of specie payments was only the legalizing of a natural condition of things. It was the veto of the Inflation Act, however, by Grant, which, in four or five years, brought us to specie payments.

The same Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, passed the act which President Cleveland is trying, with Senator Sherman's help, to repeal. Though called the Sherman act, it was not the intention of Sherman to give silver a permanent status in our currency. It was, perhaps, a weak thing, however, to tamper with a subject of that kind, under the interested persuasions and demands of the mining element. The agricultural population, which was led into the programme, has been the greatest sufferer from it, and now the mercantile population is suffering. A widespread belief that the currency is unsound with so much sliver in its veins, has caused the banks to scan every enterprise which expects to borrow money, and the throwing out of speculative collaterals is perhaps another step toward a revision of all our business methods.

These methods never would have been as bad as they are but for foreign example. The whole system of trusts was imported into this country from England. When the panic of 1884 had nearly come about through failure of Grant & Ward, representatives of foreign banking houses hastened to New York, and when the Barings failed, men of the same class appeared, to assure the Americans that they were in a much sounder condition than Europe. In point of fact, we were in a position to lend money to the old world, to sustain it after its mistakes. A plethora of money in Europe had led to disastrous investments in remote colonies and republics, such as South America and Australia. South Africa has not revived from her calamities, and Australia has had a general overthrow of all her American credits. Seeing the weak spot in our currency, gold has commenced the backward march. Since the commencement of the present year, nearly seventy millions of gold have been shipped to Europe, or nearly three times as much as in the corresponding period of 1892. The banks in the East, and generally throughout the country, having been educated by experience in taking care of themselves, have regarded all American speculative investments with severe eyes, and therefore, we see towns, trusts, remote banking associations and factories going by the board, because their banks will no longer carry them. Misbehaving banks have also succumbed in the tightness of the money market. That tightness is the result of the want of confidence, which invariably follows too much faith and credit.

Labor has been a serious plague to investment for a good many years back. The tendency of labor organizations is to be aggresive, as they are political in their nature, their active directors being in effect officeholders who draw their pay from the labor bunds, and must therefore discover grievances and exert a pressure, like politicians who want votes. Ten years ago it was the rule in several of the Western cities for builders to bar strikes in making their contracts. They said in effect: "A new and uncertain element has come up which we cannot handle, and the strike has go to be considered, for we cannot work against impossibilities. In the effort to be relieved from existing labor tyrannies some of the promoters in the mines and railroads began to import foreigners. Politics was sought out as a remedy against this and for a good while past any man sure of a job in America was liable to be turned back at the frontier, while those sure of nothing were allowed to come in, as if they were the only people to be considered. A result has been the extension of the striking material to these more brutalized foreigners. The great Frick and Carnegie strike last year was a nearly violent attempt to check this tendency. Great mills were closed and their fires shut down, and in the attempt to open them riots took place. These riots undoubtedly affected the Presidential election. The coagulated evil has gone on, until we have seen in the past week seventy furniture factories in the old staid city of Cincinnati discharge all their workmen, thousands in number, saying in effect: "We need not work at all, if you do not want to work. We are going to wait and see."

The attempt to introduce trusts into the United States and steady prices in great commodities, has been one of the unhappy lessons we have drawn from England, where several years ago the large breweries went out of partnerships into corporations and from corporations into trusts.

Go-betweens, ambitious to make money, came to America and began also to buy up breweries, gas companies, white lead factories, sugar refineries, and where these were not bought up they went into voluntary trusts, and appear to have exemplified in this country the incompatibility of the trust system and our marked and industrial temperament.

Another evil of recent years has been the perpetual reorganization on a fixed system of all railroads which had overdone themselves, intermediate bankers drawing great sums of money from these readjustments. The effect, of course, has been to weaken our credit. The Reading Railroad, which had several times been put through this course of sweating, presented such a picture of frantic ambition and collapse that when the riot in Wall street was over it appeared that investors would no longer plague themselves with personal property. The wreckage was too great not to leave some lesson. In short, a certain kind of banking in this country has become a suckhole to engulf corporations and swindle the public.

The freedom with which our different States allow the paralleling of railroad enterprises has gone to swell the area of prostration. The Nickel Plate Railroad, a thorough-going and successful scheme to force a new property upon unwilling capitalists otherwise menaced with destruction, has worked out its results in very little additional service to the public, and more railroad stagnations, gluts and failures. Some of the banks reformed their ways and refused to lend any more money to the speculative interests. When the Barings failed the American national banks presented a noble phalanx of resistance, and brought us out of that crisis for the time triumphantly. But the criticism of Europe upon our silver dilution has also become a conviction, and the banks have, for the first time in many years, parted company with speculation as a science. And that speculation has been pushed to extraordinary results. As soon as we had ceased building railroad lines through agricultural lands and plains, the speculators took hold of minor properties, such as the street railroads, and put them up to high figures, and perhaps manipulated the exchanges to keep the quotations at an artificial point. In short, the passion to make money at the expense of the stockholders in old fixed properties, and to draw the general public more and more into speculative things, had become nearly national. The fiscal agents who loaned money in the new cities of the country, particularly in the West, became indifferent about protecting those from whom they borrowed, and would lend on dubious property double its conservative valuation Individual cities of the second class aimed to extricate themselves from a community of interest or dependence with other cities. Hence we have seen Duluth building a railroad to the Soo, and Minneapolis building a railroad to the Soo, and St. Paul paralleling that Northern Pacific Railroad which only twenty years ago brought on a great panic.

The difference between the situation here at present and what existed in 1884 and earlier is that Europe has withdrawn its confidence in most American undertakings. We had that confidence in full after the close of our civil war, and again after we resumed specie payments.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

(Copyright, 1893.)

"A Talented Editor."

During the coming months, or the heated period, those who are traveling or contemplating a trip away from home should read the following letter from a brilliant and well-known editor and provide themselves against attacks of headache and dizziness:

GENTLEMEN: I had occasion to use several boxes of Krause's Headache Capsules while traveling to Chicago to attend the National Democratic Convention. They acted like a charm in preventing headaches and dizziness. Have had very little headache since my return, which is remarkable.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN U. SCHAFFER,
Editor Renovo (Pa.) Record.

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THE SPANISH PIONEERS.

THE TRUE STORY OF PIZARRO AND PERU.

By Charles F. Lummis.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES IN ADVANCE OF BOOK PUBLICATION.]

V.

THE CONQUEST OF PERU.

Certainly no army ever marched in the face of more hopeless odds. Against the countless thousands of Peruvians Pizarro had 177 men. Only sixty-seven of these had horses. In the whole command there were but three guns, and only twenty men had even crossbows. The rest were armed with sword, dagger and lance. A pretty array, truly, to conquer what was an empire in size, though not in organization!

Five days out from San Miguel, Pizarro paused to rest. Here he noticed that the seeds of discontent were among his followers, and he adopted a remedy characteristic of the man. Drawing up his company, he addressed them in friendly fashion. He said he wished San Miguel might be better guarded. Its garrison was very small. If there were any who would rather not proceed to the unknown dangers of the interior, they were at perfect liberty to return and help guard San Miguel, where they should have the same grants of land as the others, besides sharing in the final profits of the conquest.

It was an audacious yet a wise step. Four foot-soldiers and five cavalrymen said they believed they would go back to San Miguel, and back they went, while the loyal 168 pressed on, pledged anew to follow their intrepid leader to the end.

De Soto, who had been out on a scout for eight days, now returned, accompanied by a messenger from the Indian war captain, Atahualpa, who was now encamped with his braves at Caxamira (pronounced Cash - a - mar - ca) Felipillo, the young Indian from Tumbez, who had gone back to Spain with Pizarro, and had learned Spanish, now made a very useful interpreter; and through him the Spaniards were able to converse with the Inca Indians. Pizarro treated the messenger with his usual courtesy, and sent him home with gifts, and marched on up the hils in the direction of Caxamarca. One of the Indians declared that Atahualpa was simply decoying the Spaniards into his stronghold to destroy them without the trouble of going after them, which was quite true; and another Indian declared that the Inca war captain had with him a force of at least fifty thousand men. But without faltering, Pizarro sent an Indian ahead to reconnoiter, and pushed on through the fearful mountain passes of the Cordillera, cheering his men with one of his characteristic speeches.

"Let all take heart and courage to do as I expect of you and as good Spaniards are wont to do. And do not be alarmed by the multitude the enemy is said to have, nor by the small number of us Christians. For even if we were fewer, and the opposing army greater, the help of God is much greater yet, and in the utmost need He aids and favors His own to disconcert and humble the pride of the infidels and bring them to the knowledge of our holy faith."

To this knightly speech the men shouted that they would follow wherever he led. Pizzaro went ahead with forty horsemen and sixty infantry, leaving his brother, Hernando, to halt with the remaining men until further orders. It was no child's play climbing those awful paths. The horsemen had to dismount, and even then could hardly lead their horses up the heights. The narrow trails wound under hanging cliffs and along the brinks of gloomy quebradas (pronounced kay-brah-das)—narrow clefts thousands of feet deep — where the rocky shelf was barely wide enough to creep along. The pass was commanded by two remarkable stone forts, but luckily these were deserted. Had an enemy occupied them, the Spaniards would have been lost; but Atahualpa was letting them walk into his trap, confident of crushing them there at his ease. At the top of the pass Hernando and his men were sent for and came up. A messenger from Atahualpa now arrived, with a pesent of llamas; and about the same time Pizarro's Indian spy returned and reiterated that Atahualpa meant treachery. The Peruvian messenger plausibly explained the suspicious movements related by the spy. His explanation was far from satisactory, but Pizarro was too wise to show his distrust. Nothing but a confident front could save them now.

The Spaniards suffered much from cold in crossing that lofty upland, and even the descent on the east side of the Cordillera was full of difficulty. On the seventh day they came in sight of Caxamarca in its pretty oval valley, a pocket of the great range. Off to one side was the camp of the Inca war captain and his army. On the 15th of November, 1532, the Spaniards entered the town. It was absolutely deserted—a serious and dangerous omen. Pizarro halted in the great square, or common, and sent De Soto and Hernando Pizarro with thirty-five cavalry to Atahualpa's camp to ask an interview.

They found the Indian surrounded by a luxury which startled them, and the overwhelming number of warriors impressed them no less. To their request Atahualpa replied that today he was keeping a sacred fast (itself a suspicious fact,) but tomorrow he would visit the Spaniards in the town, "take the houses on the square," he said, and enter no others. They are for the use of all. When I come I will give orders what shall be done."

The Peruvians, who had never seen a horse before, were astounded at these mounted strangers; and doubly charmed when De Soto, who was a gallant horseman, displayed his prowess—not for a vanity. It was a matter of very serious importance to impress these outnumbering barbarians with the dangerous abilities of the strangers. The events of the next day deserve special attention, as they and their direct consequences have been the basis of the unjust charge that Pizarro was a cruel man. The real facts are his full justification

On the morning of November 16, after an anxious night, the Spaniards were up with the first gray dawn. It was plain now that they had walked right into the trap, and the chances were a hundred to one that they would never get out. Their Indian spy had warned them truly. Here they were cooped up in the town, 168 of them, and within easy distance were the unnumbered thousands of the Indians. Worse yet, they saw their retreat cut off; for in the night, Atahualpa had thrown a large force between them and the pass by which they had entered. Their case was absolutely hopeless—nothing but a miracle could save them. But their miracle was ready,—it was Pizarro.

It is by one of the finest provisions of nature that the right sort of minds think best and swiftest when there is most need for them to think quickly and well. In the supreme moment, all the crowding, jumbled thoughts of the full brain seem to be suddenly swept aside, to leave a clear space down which the one great thought may leap forward, like the runner to his goal—or like the lightning which splits the slow, tame air assunder, even as its fire dashes on its way. Most intelligent people have that mental lightning sometimes; and when it can be relied on to come and instantly illumine the darkest crisis, it is the insight of genius. It was that which made Napoleon Napoleon, and made Pizarro Pizarro.

There was need of some wonderfully, some almost superhuman, thinking. What could bridge that frightful odds? Ah! Pizarro had it! He did not know, as we know now, what superstitious reasons made the Indians revere Atahualpa so; but he did know that the influence existed. Somewhat as Pizarro was to the Spaniards, was their war-captain to the Peruvians—not only their military head, but literally equal to "a host in himself." Very well! If he could capture this treacherous chieftain, it would reduce the odds greatly—indeed, it would be a bloodless equivalent of docking the hostile force by several thousand men. Besides, he would be a pledge for the peace of his people, and, as the only way out of destruction, Pizarro determined to capture the war-captain.

For this brilliant strategy he made careful preparations at once. The cavalry, in the divisions commanded respectively by Hernando de Soto and Hernando Pizarro, was hidden in two great hallways, which opened into the square. In a third hallway were put the infantry, and with twenty men Pizarro took his position at a fourth commanding point. Pedro de Candia, with the artillery—two poor little falconets—was stationed on the top of a strong building.

Pizraro then made a devout address to his soldiers, and with public prayers to God to aid and preserve them, the little force awaited its enemy.

The day was nearly gone when Atahualpa entered town, riding on a golden chair, borne high on the shoulders of his servants. He had promised to come for a friendly visit, and unarmed, but singularly his friendly visit was made with a following of several thousand athletic warriors! Ostensibly they were unarmed, but underneath their cloaks they clutched bows and knives and war clubs. Atahualpa was certainly not above curiosity, unconcerned as he seemed. This new sort of men was too interesting to be exterminated at once. He wished to see more of them, and so came, but perfectly confident as a cruel boy might be with a fly. He could watch its buzzings for a bit, and whenever he was tired of that he had but to turn down his thumb and smash the fly upon the pane. He reckoned too soon. A hundred and seventy Spanish bodies mght be easily crushed, but not when they were animated by one such mind.

Even now Pizarro was ready for peaceful measures. Good Fray Vicente de Valverde, the chaplain of the little army, stepped forth to meet Atahualpa. It was a strange contrast, the quiet, gray-robed missionary, with his worn Bible in his hand, facing the cunning Indian in his golden throne with golden ornaments and a necklace of emeralds. Father Valverde spoke. He said they came as servants of a mighty King and of the true God. They came as friends, and all they asked was that the Indian chief should abandon his idols and submit to God and accept the King of Spain as his ally—not as his sovereign.

Atahualpa, after looking curiously at the Bible—for of course he had never seen a book before—dropped it and answered the missionary curtly and almost insultingly. Father Valverde's exhortations only angered the Indian, and his words and manner grew more menacing. Atahualpa desired to see the sword of one of the Spaniards, and it was shown him. Then he wished to draw it; but the soldier wisely declined. Father Valverde did not, as has been charged, then urge a massacre. He merely reported to Pizarro the failure of his conciliatory efforts. The hour had come. Atahualpa might now strike at any moment—and if he struck first there was absolutely no hope for the Spaniards. Their only salvation was in turning the tables and surprising the surprisers. Pizarro waved his scarf to Candia; and the ridiculous little cannon on the housetop boomed across the square. It did not hurt anybody, and was not meant to—it was merely to terrify the Indians, who had never heard a gun, and to give signal for the Spaniards. The descriptions of how the "smoke from the artillery rolled in sulphurous volumes along the square, blinding the Peruvians, and making a thick gloom" can best be appreciated when we remember that all this deadly cloud had to come from two little pop-cannons that were carried over the mountains on horseback and three old flint-lock muskets! Yet in such a ridiculous fashion have most of the events of the conquest been written about.

Not less false and silly are current descriptions of the "massacre" which ensued. The Spaniards all sallied out at a signal and fell upon the Indians; and finally drove them from the square. If you like to believe that 2000 were slain, after you have figured out by easy arithmetic how many people a man would be capable of killing with a sword or clubbed musket or cross-bow in half an hour's running fight, and multiplying by 168—then you are at perfect liberty to do so; but 200 is about the right figure for those killed at Caxamarca.

The chief efforts of the Spaniards were necessarily not to kill, but to drive off the other Indians and capture Atahualpa. Pizarro had given orders that the chief must not be hurt. He did not wish to kill him, but to secure him alive, as a hostage for the peaceful conduct of his people. The body-guard of the war-captain made a stout resistance, and one excited Spaiard hurled a missle at Atahualpa. Pizarro sprang forward and took the wound in his own arm, saving the Indian chief. At last Atahualpa was secured unhurt, and was placed in one of the buildings under a strong guard. He admitted—with the characteristic bravado of an Indian, whose traditional habit it is to show his courage by taunting his captors—that he had let them come in, secure in his overwhelming numbers, to make slaves of such as pleased him, and put the rest to death. He might have added that had the wily war-chief, his father, been alive, this never would have happened. Experienced old Huayna Capac would never have let the Spaniards enter the town, but would have entangled and annihilated them in the wild mountain passes. But Atahualpa being more conceited and less prudent, had taken a needless risk, and now found himself a prisoner and his army routed. It was the bitter bit.

The distinguished captive was treated with the utmost care and kindness. He was a prisoner only in that he could not go out. But in the spacious and comfortable rooms assigned him he had every comfort. His family lived with him; his food the best that could be procured; he ate from his own dishes, and every wish was gratified, except the one wish to get out and rally his Indians for war. Father Valverde, and Pizarro himself, labored to convert Atahualpa to Christianity, explaining the worthlessness and wickedness of his idols and the love of the true God as well as they could to an Indian, to whom of course a Christian God was incomprehensible. The worthlessness of his own gods, Atahualpa was not slow to admit. He frankly declared that they were nothing but liars.

Huayna Capac had consultedthem, and they answered that he would live a great while yet, and Huayna Capac had promptly died. Atahualpa himself had gone to ask the oracle if he should attack the Spaniards. The oracle had answered yes, and that he would easily conquer them. No wonder the Inca warchief had lost confidence in the makers of such predictions

The Spaniards gathered many llamas, considerable gold, and a large store of fine garments of cotton and camel's hair. They were no longer molested, for the Indians without their professional war maker were even more at loss than a civilized army without officers, for the Indian leader has a superstitious as well as a military office and their leader was a prisoner.

At last Atahualpa, anxious to get back to his forces at any cost, made a proposition so startling that the Spaniards could scarce believe their ears. If they would set him free he would fill the room in which he stood up as high as he could reach with gold, and a smaller room with silver. The room to be filled with golden vessels and trinkets (nothing so compact as ingots) is said to have been twenty-two feet long and seventeen wide and the mark he indicated on the wall with his fingers was nine feet from the floor.

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For the Best of Reasons.

[Harper's Bazar.]

There is perhaps no more unfair question than that which certain rejected swains are said sometimes to ask the object of their affection, subsequent to a refusal. "But why won't you marry me?"

A formula for a reply to a question of this sort is said to have been framed by a young woman who had to do with an importunate lover. Said she: "I would marry you but for three reasons."

"Tell me what they are," he implored, "that I may remove them."

Unhappily for him she did tell him. The reasons were, as she stated them: "In the first place, I do not love you; in the second place, I don't want to love you; in the third place, I couldn't love you if I did want to."

Surely a reply so comprehensive should satisfy any reasonable man, even if it did tend to injure his self-esteem.

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The following testimonials speak for themselves:

Will Prevent Disease.

PASADENA, March 13, 1890.

Morris Poultry Cure Co. DEAR SIRS:—We have thoroughly tested your wonderful cure for poultry, and find it will do all that you claim. It will not only prevent disease of all kinds and keep fowls healthy, but will cure swelled head, roup and scaly legs. When we received the first order of your Poultry Powders we had several fowls very sick in our coops. We administered your cure, and in a few days they were all well.

Very respectfully. BIEDEBACH BROS., Dealers in Fish and Poultry.

Deservedly Popular.

SANTA ANA, CAL., Oct. 1, 1890.

Morris Poultry Cure Co. DEAR SIRS:—I am glad to testify to the merits of your deservedly popular Poultry Cure. One box of the remedy, given according to your printed directions, saved the lives of a dozen turkeys (six weeks old) when they were very near unto death with "sore head." They are now in prime condition for Thanksgiving.

Very truly, JNO. C. MCCOY.

All Got Better at Once.

FRESNO, CAL., Jan. 10, 1892.

Morris Poultry Cure Co. DEAR SIRS:—Allow me to congratulate you on your wonderful remedy. My poultry all got better at once. I have not one sick chicken out of the thirty I had when I sent to you for it; they all are cured. I wish you would send me a 2-pound can and oblige. Yours respectfully, FRANK N. CUNNINGHAM.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
LOS ANGELES, June 16, 1893.

The Earl Fruit Company sold today at private sale in Chicago California fruit, realizing the following prices: Oranges, Mediterranean sweets, $3.00@3.50; choice seedlings, $2.25@2.75.

Bradstreet's report of the clearings of the various exchanges for the past week is as follows:

Cities—	Amount.	Pr ct. Inc.	Pr ct. Dec.
New York	$586,285,030	......	8.7
Chicago	82,393,000	......	26.1
Boston	83,740,000	......	9.4
Philadelphia	66,398,000	......	2.2
St. Louis	22,730,000	......	4.8
San Francisco	14,832,000	......	4.9
Baltimore	14,198,000	4.8	......
Pittsburgh	12,846,000	......	18.1
Cincinnati	12,321,000	......	16.7
Kansas City	9,264,000	......	......
Minneapolis	5,964,000	......	35.6
Omaha	6,297,428	13.0	......
Denver	5,292,000	2.5	......
St. Paul	4,588,000	......	14.8
Portland, Or	1,719,000	......	33.6
Salt Lake City	1,249,000	......	32.0
Seattle	750,000	......	38.5
Los Angeles	1,116,000	53.0	......
Tacoma	700,000	......	26.4
Helena	763,000	......	1.8
Spokane	436,000	......	......
Great Falls	192,000	......	......
Total	$1,031,364,527	......	9.6

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The stock market was stronger after 11 a.m. with a general advantage. The demand was chiefly for General Electric, Distillers and Cordage, at 1 to 26⅞ above last night's prices, and at noon the market was quiet and firm.

Government bonds closed weak.

NEW YORK, June 16.—MONEY—On call, active at 6 to 25 per cent; closed offered at 8 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER — 6@8 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE — Was weak today; bankers' 60-day bills, 4.83½@4.84¼; demand, 4.85@4.85¼.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Atchison	23⅜	N. W.	105½
Am. Exp.	105	N. W. pfd	137¾
Am. Cot. Oil	35½	N. Y. C.	102
Can. Pac	78½	Or. Imp	12
Can. South	50⅜	Or. Nav	60
Cen. Pac	25½	Or. S. L.	12
C. B. & Q	87½	Pac. Mail	18¾
Chicago Gas	71½	Pull. Palace	167
Del. Lack	142⅞	Reading	16¼
D. & R. G.	48⅝	Rich. Termnl	2½
Distillers	23⅞	R. G. W.	16
Gen. Electric	72½	R. G. W. pfd	57
Illinois Cen	93½	R. G. W. 1sts	74½
Kan. & Tex	20¼	Rock Is	72⅝
Lake Shore	123½	St. Paul	69½
Lead Trust	32½	St. P. & O.	39⅞
Louis. & Nash	67⅞	Sugar	87½
Mich. Cen	96	Tex. Pac	6⅝
Mo. Pac	36½	Union Pac	29½
Nat'l Cordage	15⅞	U. S. Exp	50
N. American	8⅝	Wells-Fargo	140
N. Pacific	13½	W. Union	83½
N. Pac. pfd	34⅝	Linseed Oil	21

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Bulwer	10	Ophir	1 70
Crown Point	55	Plymouth	25
Con. Cal. & Va	1 70	Sierra Nev	90
Deadwood	1 00	Standard	1 05
Gould & Curry	70	Union Con	85
Homestake	10 00	Ironsilver	15
Hale & Nor	60	Quicksilver	2 00
Mexican	1 15	Quicksiv. pfd	15 00
Ontario	14 00	Yellow Jacket	1 50

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.

Belcher	1 35	Hale & Nor	70
Best & Belcher	1 10	Potosi	2 70
Chollar	90	Savage	70
Con. Va	1 80	Sierra Nev	90
Confidence	1 10	Union Con	90
Gould & Curry	85	Yellow Jkt	1 70

Drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—DRAFTS—Sight, on New York, per $100, par; telegraphic, 5c.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, June 16.—Closing: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 23¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 87¾; Bell Telephone, 93; San Diego, 8; Mexican Central, 8.

Bar Silver.

NEW YORK, June 16.—BAR SILVER—83¾.

NEW YORK, June 16.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—65⅞.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—BAR SILVER—83½@83¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—66@66½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The wheat market was inactive today, but opened ⅝c higher, advanced ⅝c, but more on account of the shortage in French cereal and fodder crops and strength in corn; declined ⅝c on easier French cables; ruled stronger, and closed steady and ⅝c higher than yesterday.

Receipts were 30,000 bushels; shipments, 163,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Was steady; cash, 66⅛; July, 67.

CORN—Higher; cash, 41⅝; July, 42⅝.

OATS—Steady; cash, 30¾; July, 30⅝.

RYE—49.

BARLEY—Nominal.

FLAX—1.06.

TIMOTHY—3.60.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—WHEAT—Demand was poor; No. 2 red winter closed firm at 5s 7½d.

CORN—Spot firm and demand fair; spot closed at 4s 4¼d; June, 4s 3¾d; July, 4s 4d; August, 4s 4½d.

Pork.

CHICAGO, June 16.—PORK—Easy; July, 19.90; September, 20.65.

Lard.

CHICAGO, June 16.—LARD—Easy; cash, 9.85; September, 10.52½.

Dry Salt Meats.

CHICAGO, June 16.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, easy; cash, 9.22½; September, 9.62½.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, June 16.—WHISKY—1.12.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, June 16.—PETROLEUM—Petroleum was neglected.

Wool.

NEW YORK, June 16.—WOOL—Dull and weak; domestic fleece, 27@32; pulled, 26@37; Texas, 16@20.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 16.—HOPS—Quiet and firm; common to choice, 19@22; Pacific Coast, 19@22.

COFFEE — Options closed steady and 5 to 15 points up; sales were 9000 bags, including July, 15.05; August, 14.90@15.05; September, 14.85@14.95; October, 14.75@14.85; spot Rio closed dull but steady; No. 7, 16⅛@16⅜.

SUGAR—Raw closed firm and quiet; Muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅞; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅜; centrifugals, 96° test, 4½; refined closed fairly active and firm; off A 4 15-16@5 5.16; mould A 5 9.16@5¾; standard A, 5½@5 9-16; confectioners' A, 5¼@5 7.16; cut loaf, 5 13.16@6; crushed, 5 13-16@6; powdered, 5¾@5 5-16; granulated, 5⅝@5 11-16; cubes, 5 5⅝@5 13.16.

COPPER—Weak; lake, 10.60.

LEAD—Quiet and weak; domestic, 3.62½.

TIN — Strong; straights, 20.10@20.15; plates closed quiet but steady; spelter, weak; domestic, 4.25.

Chicago Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, June 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000 head; the market closed quiet; prime steers, 5.10@5.15; others, 4.25@4.85; Texans, 2.75@4.15.

HOGS—The receipts were 27,000 head. The market ranged 25@30 lower early, but part of the loss was recovered; mixed and packers, 6.05@6.20; prime heavy and butchers' weights, 6.20@6.30; lights, 6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—The receipts were 10,000 head; the market closed 15@20 lower; natives, 4.25@5.25; Texans, 4.00@4.10; Westerns, 4.80@5.10.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—[Special to THE TIMES.] The markets were generally steady with the demand quiet in the leading lines of merchandise. The produce markets were unchanged, and business was not particularly active. Vegetables are plentiful; cherries a drug on the market and peaches more plentiful. Butter is steady. Eggs arrive more freely. Cheese is dull and poultry receipts light.

Grain.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—WHEAT—Was firmer; December, 1.35⅞.

BARLEY—Steady; December, 92¼; seller, 1893, new, 84½.

CORN—1.17½.

Fruit.

APPLES—50@1.25 for common to good; mountain, 3.00.

PEARS—75@1.25 per box.

LIMES—Mexican, 4.50@5.00; California, 75@1.00.

LEMONS—Sicily, 4.50@5.00; California, 1.00@2.00 for common and 2.50@3.00 for good to choice.

BANANAS—1.00@2.00 per bunch.

PINEAPPLES—Hawaiian, 3.00@6.00; Mexican, 5.50@6.00 per dozen.

ORANGES—Riverside navels, 1.75@2.50 per box; Riverside seedlings, 1.00@1.25; San Bernardino navels, 2.25@2.50; San Bernardino seedlings, 1.00@1.75; Oroville navels, 2.50@2.75; Oroville seedlings, 1.00@1.50; Los Angeles navels, 1.25@1.50; Los Angeles seedlings, 75@1.00; San Gabriel navels, 1.50@2.00; San Gabriel seedlings, 1.00@1.25.

Dried Fruit.

DATES—4½@5 per lb.

APPLES—Sun-dried, quartered, 5@6 per lb; do. sliced, 6@7; do. evaporated, in boxes, 9@10; evaporated, sliced, 9@10½.

PEARS—Bleached, 5@6 for sliced; 3@4 for quartered, and 8 for evaporated; unbleached, 3@4 for sliced and 2½@3 for quartered.

FIGS—4@5 for pressed; 3@3½ for unpressed.

PRUNES—7@8 for small; 9¾@9¼ for the four sizes, and 10 for the fifth size of 50s and 60s.

PLUMS—Pitted, 9½@10; unpitted, 2½@5.

PEACHES—Bleached, 9@13; sun-dried, 6@8½.

APRICOTS—11@14 for Royals; 15@16 for Moorparks.

GRAPES—2@2¾ per lb.

RAISINS—London layers 1.40@1.60; loose Muscatels, 1.00@1.25 in boxes and 3½@4½ per lb in sacks.

Vegetables.

TOMATOES—Los Angeles, 1.50@2.00 per box.

TURNIPS—70@75 per cental.

BEETS—75 per sack.

CARROTS—Feed, 40@50.

PARSNIPS—1.25 per cental.

GARLIC—¾@1¼ per lb.

CAULIFLOWER—60@65 per dozen.

OKRA—Dry, 15 per lb.

MUSHROOMS—10@20.

BEANS—String, 8@10 per lb; wax, 8@10

CUCUMBERS—50@1.00 per dozen.

PEAS—Green, 3@6.

ASPARAGUS—1.00@2.00 per box.

RHUBARB—1.00@1.25 per box.

CABBAGE—80@85.

PEPPERS—Dry, 6@8 per lb; green, 15@20.

SQUASH—Marrowfat, 35@40.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESA LE PRICES.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, twenty-eight ounce squares, 42½@45; fancy dairy, per roll, 37½@40; choice, 35@37½.

CHEESE—Eastern, 13@14; California, large, 11; small, 12; three-pound hand, 13.

Poultry and Eggs.

POULTRY—Hens, 5.50@6.00; young roosters, 5.00@6.25; broilers, 3.00@4.00; ducks, 6.50; turkeys, 15@16.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 16.

Produce.

POTATOES (new)—Early Rose .80@1.00.

BEANS—Pink, 3.40@3.45; Limas, 3.00@3.65; Navy, small, 3.35@3.50.

ONIONS—4.35@4.05; new, 1.40@1.60.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per 100 lbs., 85@1.00; tomatoes, 3.00@3.50 per box; beets, 1.00.

Hay and Grain.

HAY—Oat, No. 1, 9.00@10.00; wheat, No. 1, 10.00@11.00; barley, No. 1, 9.00@10.00; alfalfa, No. 1, 9.00@10.00; No. 2 grades, 1.00 lower all around.

STRAW—Barley, per ton, 5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat, 1.35@1.50; corn, 1.10; barley, 85; oats, 1.50

Provisions.

HAMS—Local smoked, 16¼.

BACON—Local smoked, 16¼.

PORK—Dry salt, 12¾.

LARD—Refined 10s, 9¾c; pure leaf, 10s, 12¾c.

DRIED BEEF—12½.

Fruits and Nuts.

CITRUS FRUITS—Lemons, cured, 2.50@3.00 per box; uncured, 1.75@2.00; oranges, navels, 2.50@2.75; seedlings, 1.25@2.00.

RAISINS—London layers, 1.75; loose Muscatels, 1.00@1.25; Sultana seedless, 1.25@1.65 per box.

NUTS—Walnuts, soft shell, 11; hard shell, 8; almonds, soft shell, 16@17; paper shell, 19@21; hard shell, 8@10.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, evaporated, 17 sun-dried, 12@15; peaches, unpeeled 8@12½; peeled, 22; prunes, 11@12.

Honey and Beeswax.

HONEY—Extracted, 5@6; comb, 10@11.

Mill Products.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, 21.00; shorts, 23.00; cracked corn, per cental, 1.15; rolled barley, 85; mixed feed, 1.00; feed meal, 1.20.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, 4.40 per bbl; Capitol Mills, 4.40; Crown, 4.80; Sperry's 4.80; Victor, 4.60; Superfine; 2.75; Stocktonia, 4.80; Drifted Snow, 4.80.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, June 16.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrivals.—June 16, steamer Hermosa, Dornfield, from Avalon, Catalina Island, passengers and merchandise for W. T. Co.; steamer Los Angeles, Leland, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise for S. P. Co.

Departures.—June 16, steamer Hermosa, Dornfield, for Avalon, Catalina Island, passengers and merchandise for W. T. Co.; steamer Los Angeles, Leland, for Newport, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. S. Co.

TIDES.

June 17, 1893.—High water, 12:49 p.m., 11:24 p.m.; low water, 5:54 a.m., 5:34 p.m.

Victoria and Her Children.

It is told of the queen of England that when one of the little princesses dropped her handkerchief for the lady-in-waiting to pick up and restore to her she gave her a severe rebuke. Again the little miss dropped it, and her companion sprang forward, but was intercepted by the queen, who put her foot on the bit of cambric, with the remark to the princess that another should not be incommoded by her carelessness and that she should pick it up herself. The royal children were brought up to help and not hinder, a salutary lesson for all who will heed it.—Detroit Free Press.

Locating Gods In the Sandwich Islands.

The Kanaka custom of locating gods and goddesses in volcanoes, lagoons and quiet inlets is favorable to the perpetuation of Kahunaism. For instance, in Pearl harbor, where before long the United States will have a coaling station (Kaahupahu), the shark god Ewa has its home. Then again at Kaula below the island of Kauai is the abiding place of the shark god known as Kuhaemona, while the volcanoes and extinct craters are supposed to be peopled by Mme. Pele and her many assistant deities.—Honolulu Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Changes In the Rank of Our Big Cities.

In 1792 the relative rank of American cities was: 1, Philadelphia; 2, New York; 3, Boston; 4, Charleston; 5, Baltimore. In 1893 they stand: 1, New York; 2, Chicago; 3, Philadelphia; 4, Brooklyn; 5, St. Louis; 6, Boston; 7, Baltimore; 8, San Francisco; 9, Cincinnati; 10, Cleveland. Charleston, which stood so high 100 years ago, now stands 53.

When the funeral cortege of Phillips Brooks passed through the grounds of Harvard university, where he had so often labored, on its way to the grave at Mount Auburn, 2,000 of the young men, with deep sorrow and respect, lined the way, a silent guard of honor for their beloved leader.

Be neither too early in the fashion nor too long out of it nor too precisely in it. What custom hath civilized is become decent, till then ridiculous. Where the eye is the jury thine apparel is the evidence.—Quarles.

A pretty girl caught in the act of chewing gum is much like dropping from pleasant dreams down on to a pile of bricks. It is a change from the ideal to the commonplace.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, June 16.

[Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.]

Estate W A Wolfe, deceased, to C J Baker, lot 19, block 37, Peck's subdivision San Pedro, $160.

W W Widney to G Chapman, lots 1324, 1325, block 48, Pacoima, $135.

W G Cowan to wife, lot 4, Brown's subdivision block A, Painter & Ball tract, Pasadena, $10.

B B Hadley et ux to A L Billheimer, lot 10, block H, Painter's subdivision block Q, same tract, $450.

F D Stevens et ux to W G Cowan, lot 4, Brown's subdivision block N, same tract, $2500.

C W Mann et ux to J McDonald, lot 74, Clifton subdivision block A, San Pasqual tract, Pasadena, $10.

H L Wilson et ux to J McEnthaler et ux, lot 83, block A, subdivision block P, of subdivision of lands of Painter & Ball, Pasadena, $400.

Azusa Land and Water Company to C W Crawford, 17 lots block 53, Azusa, $3400.

F W de Shepperd to E Goddard, lot 30, block 15, Wolfskill Orchard tract, $400.

F G Sherb et ux to G Hitchcock, 5 acres in lot 64, Monte Vista tract, $500.

F J Cooper et ux to W C Fillmore, lot 1, Sturge tract, $4000.

A Weill to P Warner et al, trustees, plat land, 138½ by 28 feet, in block V, Aliso tract, $112.

A M Foster to Southern California and Arizona Holiness Association, part lot 15, block V, same tract, $1.

Sheriff to E A Mott, SE¼ NE¼ and E½ SE¼ and the SW¼ of SE¼ sec 6, T 1 S, R 14 W, $6402.96.

G V Egan to A J Eads et al, lots 3 and 4, block 58, Pomona, $1000.

I H Preston to E H Winans, 13 lots, block 6, Highland View tract, $750.

P F Ward et ux to A E Ellis, lot 2, Ellis subdivision, Pasadena, $60.

C M Stimson et al to P F Ward, lot 2, same tract, $5.

C L Van Sciever to A B Van Sciever, lot 15, block B, Martin tract, $3500.

C C Darnberger to J Gafford, lot 15, block 28, California Coöperative Colony tract, Ranche Cerritos, $10.

Same to same, part lot 4, Banbury's subdivision, block N, Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association lands in San Pasqual tract, Pasadena, $10

F M Eisenhart to same, lot 7, block 19, Electric Railroad Homestead Association tract, $10.

J Johnson et ux to A T Stewart, E 10 feet lot 3, all lot 2, block 62, Pomona, $2000.

L Geisberger to T Pye, lot 6, Nichols's subdivision block K, San Pasqual tract, $700.

Y del Valle to T L Duque, lot 7, block 14, Ord survey, $1.

J A Cowell et ux to N Whittlesy, land in Bamer tract (36-82, M.R.), $1.

A E MacKenzie to A Glozat, lots 11 and 12, block 7, Morgan Sycamore Grove tract, $350.

N Whittlesy to J A Cowell, land in Bamer tract (36-82, M.R.), $1.

F W de Shepperd, lots 31, 32, block 18, Wolfskill Orchard tract, $1360.

A M Rawson et ux to H C Brown, undivided half interest lot 1, Montaño subdivision East Santa Monica; also lot 27, block A; lot 24, block B, Gardner Villa tract, near Santa Ana, $1.

V F Stone et con to A A Joly, block 41, The Palms, $800.

J E T Rodrigues to R R de Aguaye, 5.45 acres in lot 3, fraction sec 15, T 1 S, R 10 W, $300.

J Wolfskill to F Hoppe, lots 4, 7, 8 and 9, block 13, Wolfskill Orchard tract, $2360.

H Miller to S G Millard, lots 3 and 4, block 51, and lot 17, block 32, Clearwater, $5.

Same to I A Jackson, lots 1 to 11, block 40, Clearwater, $5.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	44
Nominal	22
Total	$ 31,928.16

A Kitchen Garden For Everybody.

In a space 50 by 100 feet I venture to say that any man who will spend an hour a day in his garden from the disappearance of frost in the spring till its reappearance in the autumn can raise all the vegetables that a reasonably large family can consume during that time. Is that worth doing or is it not? It is true that vegetables are rather cheap in this happy land of plenty, and even a moderate bank account would not be much encroached upon to pay for all the seasonable vegetables that could be consumed by an ordinary family. But when you have assisted in raising your own vegetables and have gathered them and have them on your table there is a kind of triple ownership in them that makes you relish them as you never relished vegetables before.

You look out for their excellences and flavors, and your palate is keenly alert to detect everything that is pleasant. Having your own vegetables when you are an amateur adds another charm to eating, and there is little chance that a dinner much of which has come out of your own garden will be gone through with in a merely perfunctory way or gobbled up savagely, solely to appease hunger. The raising of vegetables, therefore, contributes to the growth of one of the most civilizing of all the arts—the art of dining well and delicately.—J. Gilmer Speed in Harper's Bazar.

An Incident of Metropolitan Life.

"Where have you been all these years?" said a fashionable woman to a quondam friend on meeting her accidentally on the street. "I have not seen you for an age. Where are you living now?" "At 45 West Blank street," she answered.

"What, really?" exclaimed the other, "why, I live at 63 West Blank!" These women were not only old friends, but both occupied good social positions, knowing more or less the same people, and nevertheless they had lived within several doors of each other for a couple of years without either being aware of the other's proximity. Such is the New York of today, and it is hard to realize the statement of a charming woman, who is still young enough to be constantly "on the go," when she tells us that when she was a girl she knew personally every one who kept a carriage in town.—New York Tribune.

Byron's Joke on His Publisher.

Byron once sent his friend John Murray a present of a Bible; it was placed on the bookshelf and left there for years untouched, till at a dinner party, the verification of a text being required, the Bible was referred to. A page had been turned down, and it was found that in the verse, "Now, Barrabas was a robber," the word "publisher" had been substituted. The poor little pleasantry had lain hidden all those long years!—New York Advertiser.

Found.

A package on the corner of Fourth and Spring streets worth its weight in gold to those troubled with dandruff or any skin disease, in the shape of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, the only remedy on earth that a single bottle is guaranteed to cure any case of dandruff or money refunded. For sale only by Off & Vaughn, corner Fourth and Spring streets, Los Angeles

FRUITS and vegetables, wholesale and retail. Dr. Will's celebrated asparagus. Finest strawberries. Goods delivered. Telephone 398. Althouse Bros., 105 W. First.

THE only Keeley Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles ffice is at rooms 61 and 65, New Wilson Bl'k

PARTIES WANTING prompt and satisfactory work in gold, silver and copper plating, or oxidizing of metals, will notice that the Pacific Brass Works, manufacturers of brass goods, corner Upper Main and Alpine streets, having added a complete electroplating outfit to their plant, are prepared to do first-class work.

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that we are now fully prepared to do all kinds of glass beveling, and manufacture all kinds of French plate mirrors. Old and damaged mirrors resilvered. All work guaranteed H. Raphael & Co., 438 and 440 S. Spring st.

OH, IF I only had her complexion. Why, it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

TEN CENTS a roll for hanging wall paper at 237 S. Spring street.

BANKS

THE SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.

—WILL REMOVE—

From 128 W. Second st. to Elegant New Quarters,
223 SOUTH SPRING STREET,
First Door North L. A. Theater Building, On or About
JULY 1, 1893.

With an absolutely fire and burglar-proof plant and other new facilities in every department of our business, we will be in a position to offer great advantages to our customers, and to serve them to their entire satisfaction.

Trusts of every nature administered. Bonds of suretyship furnished for executors, administrators, guardians and others.

The new UNION BANK OF SAVINGS has been organized under our auspices, and will open up for business in the above mentioned room about July 1.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY—
No. 148 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock..................$200,000.00
5 per cent. Interest Paid on Deposits. Money Loaned on Real Estate
OFFICERS:
T. L. DUQUE, Pres.; J. F. SARTORI, Cashier.
WM. McDERMOTT, Vice-P.; W. D. LONGYEAR, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Isaias W. Hellman, Herman W. Hellman, Maurice S. Hellman, A. C. Rogers, T. L. Duque, Wm. McDermott, M. L. Fleming, J. A. Graves, F. N. Myers, J. H. Shankland, J. F. Sartori.
Our loan committee of five directors exercise great care in making loans.
Especial attention given to depositors of small sums, also to children's savings deposits.
Remittances may be sent by draft, postal order, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Company.
426 South Main Street..........Opposite Postoffice..........Los Angeles, California.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE.
J. B. LANKERSHIM, President. S. C. HUBBELL, Vice-President. J. V. WACHTEL, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK—
236 NORTH MAIN ST.
Capital Stock..........$100,000.00
Surplus..........30,000.00
H. W. Hellman..........President
J. E. Plater..........Vice-President
W. M. Caswell..........Cashier
DIRECTORS: I. W. Hellman, R. S. Baker, H. W. Hellman, J. E. Plater, I. W. Hellman, Jr.
Interest Paid on Deposits. Money to Loan on First-class Real Estate.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
Of Los Angeles.
Showing comparative statement of its growth:
Cash assets, January, 1891..........$183,768 66
Cash assets, April, 1891..........210,280 67
Cash assets, July, 1891..........295,746 03
Cash assets, October, 1891..........394,844 53
Cash assets, January, 1892..........410,847 57
Cash assets, April, 1892..........460,252 01
Cash assets, July, 1892..........511,443 63
Cash assets, October, 1892..........603,879 09
Cash assets, January, 1893..........722,741 63
Cash assets, April, 1893..........825,017 83
Officers and Directors:
E. N. McDONALD..........President
DR. JOSEPH KURTZ..........Vice-President
S. W. LUITWIELER..........Vice-President
MOSES N. AVERY..........Cashier
P. F. SHUMACHER..........Assistant Cashier
VICTOR PONET..........Treasurer
E. A. Preuss, W. M. Sheldon, C. N. Flint, Conrad Hafen, H. W. Stoll, I. H. Johnson.
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits, 3 6-10 per cent. on open accounts, compounded quarterly.
114 S. Main st., Operahouse Block.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK,
NADEAU BLOCK,
Cor. First and Spring sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
L. N. BREED..........President
W. F. BOSBYSHELL..........Vice President
C. N. FLINT..........Cashier
W. H. HOLLIDAY..........Assistant Cashier
Paid-in capital..........$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits..........28,000
Directors—D. Remick, Thos Goss, W. H. Holliday, L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, Wm. H. Avery, Silas Holman, M. Hagan, Frank Rader, E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
Spring and Second sts.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Capital, paid up..........$250,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Dr. W. L. Graves, E. F. C. Klokke, O. T. Johnson, W. Hadley, E. N. McDonald, M. H. Sherman, Fred Eaton, John Wolfskill, Thos. R Bard.
J. M. C. MARBLE..........President
O. H. CHURCHILL..........Vice President
A. HADLEY..........Assistant Cashier

CALIFORNIA BANK,
Cor. Broadway and Second st.
Paid-up capital..........$300,000
J. FRANKENFIELD..........President
J. M. WITMER..........Cashier
DIRECTORS:
J. Frankenfield, G. W. Hughes, Sam Lewis, J. C. Kays, E. W. Jones, I. B. Newton, Hervey Lindley, R. F. Lotspeich, Simon Maier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES—
Capital stock..........$200,000
Surplus..........303,000
J. M. ELLIOTT..........President
J. D. BICKNELL..........Vice President
G. B. SHAFFER..........Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS:
J. M. Elliott, H. Mabury, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, S. H. Mott, D. M. McGarry, Wm. G. Kerckhoff.

BANK OF AMERICA, TEMPLE BLOCK.
Capital, paid up..........$300,000
JOHN E. PLATER..........President
ROBERT S. BAKER..........Vice President
GEORGE H. STEWART..........Cashier

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES.
N.W. cor. Spring and Second sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital paid in gold coin..........$700,000
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
W. G. COCHRAN..........President
H. J. WOOLLACOTT..........Vice President
A. E. FLETCHER..........Cashier
JAMES F. TOWELL..........Secretary
George H. Bonebrake, O. T. Johnson, Judge W. P. Gardiner, A. A. Hubbard, W. H. Crocker, P. M. Green, Telfair Creighton, B. F. Ball.
We do a general banking business, solicit commercial deposits and pay interest on time deposits; make commercial loans on personal and collateral securities and time loans on real estate. We act as trustees for corporations and estates. Have safe deposit boxes for rent.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Capital, paid up..........$ 500,000
Surplus and profits..........780,000
Total..........$1,280,000
OFFICERS:
ISAIAS W. HELLMAN..........President
HERMAN W. HELLMAN..........Vice President
JOHN MILNER..........Cashier
H. J. FLEISHMAN..........Assistant Cashier
Directors—W. H. Perry, Ozra W. Childs, J. B. Lankershim, C. E. Thom, C. Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, T. L. Duque, A. Glassell, I. W. Hellman.
Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES,
S.E. cor. First and Broadway.
Capital stock, fully paid up..........$100,000
Surplus..........75,000
R. M. WIDNEY..........President
D. O. MILTIMORE..........Vice President
GEORGE L. ARNOLD..........Cashier
DIRECTORS:
R. M. Widney, D. O. Miltimore, S. W. Little, S. McKinlay, John McArthur, C. A. Warner, L. J. P. Merrill.
General banking business and loans on first-class real estate solicited. Buy and sell first-class stocks, bonds and warrants. Parties wishing to invest in first-class securities, on either long or short time, can be accommodated.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
Capital..........$500,000
Surplus..........52,500
Total..........552,500
GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE..........President
F. C. HOWES..........Cashier
E. W. COE..........Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Col. H. H. Markham, Perry M. Green, Warren Gillelen, L. P. Crawford, C. A. Marriner, Geo. H. Bonebrake, F. C. Howes.

THE CITY BANK,
131 S. SPRING ST.
Capital stock..........$300,000
A. D. CHILDRESS..........President
JOHN S. PARK..........Cashier
Directors—W. T. Childress, J. J. Schallert, John S. Park, Poindexter Dunn, E. E. Crandall, R. G. Lunt, A. D. Childress. General banking.
Fire and burglar-proof safe deposit boxes rented at from $3 to $20 per annum.

LEGAL.

Notice of Sale of Bonds

Of Manzana Irrigation District of Los Angeles County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT whereas the board of directors of the Manzana Irrigation District, having its office at Manzana in Los Angeles county, Cal., did on May 23, 1893, pass a resolution declaring its intention to sell 297 bonds of the first issue of said district of the denomination of $100 each. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by said board of directors at its office at Manzana in said Los Angeles county, Cal., up to the hour of 12 m. on the 10th day of July, 1893.

E. A. SILVEY,
Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Manzana Irrigation District.

Teachers' Examination.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN examination of teachers will be held in the assembly room of the Normal School building, corner Grand avenue and Fifth street, beginning Wednesday, June 28, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

All applicants for certificates upon examination must be present at the beginning of the examination. No one will be permitted to join the class after 10 o'clock a.m on Wednesday.

All teachers desiring certificates renewed will file their application, with the fee of two dollars ($2.00.) with the secretary of the County Board of Education, not later than Saturday, June 24.

By order of the County Board of Education. W. W. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Proposals

For County Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERvisors of Los Angeles county, State of California, June 12, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the county up to 11 o'clock a.m. of June 26, 1893, for furnishing supplies for one year, commencing June 27, 1893, as follows:

1. Fresh bread for the County Hospital.
2. Ice for the County Hospital, Courthouse and Jail.

A certified check must accompany each bid in the sum of $100.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

T. H. WARD,
County Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
By W. H. WHITTEMORE, Deputy.

Notice to Contractors.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR A one-story frame school house for the Cienega School District, six miles west of Los Angeles on Pico street, can be seen, and sealed bids received up to 10 o'clock, Saturday, June 24, 1893, at the office of J. H. Bradbeer, architect, 132 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

A. JOUGHIN,
W. F. GRENE,
JEROME CARESS, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND straw. — Headquarters Department of Arizona, office of the Chief Quartermaster, Los Angeles, Cal., June 17, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office and at the office of the Quartermaster at each of the posts below named until 11 o'clock a.m., 120th meridian time, on July 18, 1893, and then opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing fuel, forage and straw, at Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, A. T., San Carlos and Whipple Barracks, A. T., Forts Bayard, Marcy, Stanton and Wingate, N. M., Los Angeles and San Diego Barracks, Cal., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Proposals for quantities less than the whole required, or for delivery at points other than those named, will be entertained. Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposal will be furnished on application here or at the offices of the respective Post Quartermasters. E. B. ATWOOD, Major and Chief Quartermaster.

Property-Owners Take Notice.

Property-owners will take notice that the semi-annual instalment of interest on all bonds issued for street improvement will be due and payable on Friday, June 30, 1893. If the interest is not paid at that time your property will be subject to sale, the same as for taxes. H. J. Shoulters, City Treasurer.

LEGAL.

Order to Show Cause.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Los Angeles, State of California. In the matter of the estate of Miguel Leonis, deceased. No. 11,488.

On reading and filing the verified petition of the executors of the last will and testament of Miguel Leonis, deceased, showing that it will be for the advantage, benefit and best interests of the estate of said deceased and those interested therein, to sell certain real and personal property of said estate, in said petition particularly described and designated. It is therefore ordered by this court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be and appear before the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, Department No. 2, thereof, in the courthouse in the city of Los Angeles, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to said executors to sell at private or public sale, as they may deem most beneficial for the best interests and advantage of said estate, all the undivided one-third interest of the estate of Miguel Leonis, deceased, of, in and to that certain real property situate in the city and the county of Santa Barbara, State of California, described as lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, of block 230, of the city of Santa Barbara, according to the official plat thereof, together with the improvements thereon, and the personal property therein, and which said property is also known as the Commercial Hotel property. Also to sell at private or public sale and to assign, set over and transfer that certain certificate of sale made and executed by C. W. Pendleton, Esq., commissioner appointed by the Superior Court of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, to make sale under that certain decree of foreclosure and sale rendered, made and entered in the case of G. L. Mesnager, executor, etc., et al. vs. Mary V. Hart et als., No. 13,877 of the files of the said Superior Court, and of the writ for the enforcement of said decree and of the order of sale made and issued in said cause by the clerk of said Superior Court under his hand and the seal of said court, and to said C. W. Pendleton as such commissioner, directed, whereby the said commissioner certified that he duly sold, subject to redemption as provided by law, to the executors of the last will and testament of Miguel Leonis, deceased, and for the use and benefit of the parties entitled to distribution of the estate of said deceased, all the undivided five-sixths interest of Mary V. Hart of, in and to the Rancho El Escorpion, situate in the county of Los Angeles, and more particularly described and set forth in the said decree and order of sale; as also all the right, title and interest of the estate of Miguel Leonis, deceased, in said Rancho El Escorpion under and by virtue of said certificate of sale.

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Los Angeles, and in the Morning Press, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Santa Barbara.

W. H. CLARK,
Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles.
Dated May 26, 1893.
ROBARTS and RUSSELL, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Notice for Publication

Of Time for Proving Will, etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF California, county of Los Angeles, ss. In the matter of the estate of P. Beaudry, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 30th day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department Two thereof, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of F. W. Wood, H. Nadeau and J. M. Elliott, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to them, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated June 12, 1893.

T. H. WARD, County Clerk.
By C. W. BLAKE, Deputy.
CHAPMAN & HENDRICKS, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Notice of Partnership.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THOMAS Stovell has purchased the interest of J. B. Raines of the firm of Serrot & Raines, nurserymen at Florence, Cal., and that the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm name of Serrot & Stovell, and all bills now due Serrot & Raines will be payable to the firm of Serrot & Stovell.

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1.

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2.

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3.

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4.

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